

British Art-Publishing Innocent Put the Heat in Frieze

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Five years ago, with the recession raging and employers firing, Matthew Slotover had a brain wave: Instead of joining his friends in the jobs line, the young Oxford graduate decided he would make his own job. He decided to found an art magazine.

Others, almost all others, begged to differ. "I told him it was a stupid idea and that he ought to get a job," says Amanda Sharp, a childhood friend and former neighbor in Knightsbridge.

Mr. Slotover's father, Robert, was doubtful. "I was delighted he was interested in something," he said. "The strange thing was that he had not shown very much interest in art as far as we knew, but then again, he is a very quiet sort of person."

Matthew Slotover, whose résumé at the time boasted only two part-time jobs, waiter and file clerk, had little to bring to the party. That was then. Five years later, behold Frieze, Britain's leading contemporary art magazine and one of the world's hottest new art publications.

"Every few years a magazine comes out that somehow feels the pulse and has a look and a writing style that is more relevant to new art than any other magazine, and right now that magazine is Frieze," said Jeffrey Deitch, a New York art consultant. He attributes Mr. Slotover's success in part to a triumph of naïveté over the realities of magazine publishing.

The success rate for any new magazine is poor. For art magazines, more so, and for a magazine chronicling contemporary art, a form familiar to few and liked by fewer, it is nearly nil. Yet, with a growing worldwide circulation of 30,000 and a clutch of steady advertisers drawn from galleries from Stockholm to Santa Fe, Frieze has done more than survive.

With its reputation for spotting new talent and with its spartan cover shots, ranging from butterflies to bananas, it has become an important and resolutely

quirky fixture on the cutting edge of the international art scene.

In the process, Frieze has gone from a mere chronicler of what it covers to a shaper of it: a voice strong enough to help set the agenda. "In a very brief time, it has become quite influential," said Helena Kontova, editor of Flash Art magazine in Milan.

Frieze has also found itself, much to Mr. Slotover's discomfort, knee-deep in the art establishment.

"We are not the dog pulling on the leg any more, but part of the leg itself," he laments. As proof, he cites the mail.

Up and Coming

An occasional series about the leaders of tomorrow.

which has gone from letters of support for a brave new venture to what he characterizes as "criticisms of an established organization."

In their small office above a music store off Charing Cross, Mr. Slotover and his two co-editors still dress the part of rebels, avoiding ties and crisply creased pants in favor of T-shirts and jeans. But there is no mistaking Mr. Slotover's new clout.

"Frieze has become an obligatory stop for curators coming here from the Continent," said James Roberts, press officer at the Tate Gallery in London. "They stop by and ask Matthew what is going on."

Mr. Slotover's status as arbiter of the London art scene was formally enshrined last year when he was tapped to screen Britain-based artists for the Venice Biennale art fair.

What is odd about all this is how quickly Mr. Slotover has made his transit from obscurity. Five years ago, he came to his new venture with only a degree in experimental psychology from Oxford to show for his 20 years of existence.

Yet, when the pilot issue of Frieze hit

the stands and sold out promptly, two years after the idea had jelled in his mind, few people were less surprised than Mr. Slotover. For him, Frieze was no random shot up a darkened alley.

Some people, the elder Mr. Slotover said, prefer to launch a project and then learn by their mistakes. Others research the guts out of things, "and get it right the first time." Mr. Slotover, a self-professed launch-and-learn type, puts his eldest son in the second camp.

Consistent with that approach, one of Matthew Slotover's first acts as a prospective magazine owner and editor was to take himself off to business school for a six-month immersion in receivables, cash flow, bad debt, et al. He followed that up with courses on magazine production at the London College of Printing.

In his spare time, Mr. Slotover began assaying the competition in the reading room of the Knightsbridge library and comparing what he was reading about in art magazines and in the general press with what he was seeing in London art schools and galleries. In the gap between the chronicled reality and the empirical variety, he spied his opportunity. "The way other media deal with contemporary art is basically from a position of huge ignorance," Mr. Slotover said.

The problem was that Frieze's three founding editors could hardly boast of being authorities on the subject themselves. None of them had yet turned 25 and only one of them, Tom Gidley, had studied art.

For Mr. Slotover, whose childhood loves were pop music and computers, the harbingers of success were that he had always been a year or two ahead of his age group in school and that he had always excelled in organization.

"People knew we were doing an art magazine and when they met us they just assumed we knew about art," said Amanda Sharp, co-editor for the last three years. "In the first year or so, we were able to bluff it out."



Matthew Slotover did not get a job, he got a magazine.

Q & A: A Call to Pursue 'European Public Goods'

Antonio Martino, foreign minister in the new Italian government of Silvio Berlusconi, spoke with Tom Buerkle of the International Herald Tribune in Corfu, Greece, at the summit meeting of the European Union.

Q. What are your impressions of the way business is conducted in the European Union?

A. I think there is a perception that the nature of our institutional framework is destined to change because the Union is getting bigger and bigger. It's wise to concentrate on the really big measures, what I call European public goods: Those goals that can be pursued only at European level.

I think the goals are the single market. Another public good is the common currency. Now here we have to do our homework, because the common currency is certainly not essential for the single market. But a single currency will be very useful, very convenient. However, you cannot get there step by step as we've tried to do repeatedly in the past and failed.

We have common foreign and security policy. Then we have a common de-

fense. And finally I think Europe should provide a framework, some mechanism, for citizens of the various countries in Europe to appeal to a European level in case they feel that their rights and liberties have been hurt by national procedures.

Q. Does your government favor a more limited Europe primarily oriented toward free trade?

A. Personally I'm an Anglophile. But that's not policy, that's my personal preference. If I go to England, I would be considered a federalist or a Euro-enthusiast because I believe in a common currency for example.

The relationship between the U.K. and Italy — there is no doubt that we have many interests in common. There is no doubt that we look forward to doing things in common. That doesn't mean we want a preferential partnership. We don't believe in these kind of things. That would split Europe. The idea that there is a Franco-German axis and that therefore you must have an Anglo-Italian axis: If you follow that line of thought, you are back to the old ways of doing things. We look forward to having an excellent relationship with

the U.K., but also with France and Germany.

Q. Do you rule out Italy going back into the exchange rate mechanism?

A. Personally, I am against it. We would give a bad signal. The signal would be that we believe that the control of exchange rates is essential for monetary unification. And it's not.

I think we should go big bang. There is only one real reason why we don't have a common currency in Europe yet, and that is, monetary mismanagement is very bad at the national level. It would be catastrophic at the European level. Inflation in a single country is terrible. At the European level it could be a disaster. Deflation, even worse.

No country is willing to surrender monetary sovereignty to a European institution unless it is sure that there is a foolproof guarantee that that currency will not be mismanaged. So what we should do is concentrate our efforts on a monetary constitution that gives that guarantee.

Q. How concerned are you by the instability of the exchange markets in recent weeks?

A. Part of the turbulence is due to

what they call intervention. If you or I buy or sell currency, that's called speculation. If a central bank buys or sells currency, that's called intervention. Now you or I bet our own money, and we do it to make money. A central bank bets not its own money but somebody else's money, and it usually does it to lose money, not to make money. Yet somehow speculation is considered bad and intervention is considered good. Intervention is bad, and some of the turbulence is due to intervention.

Little periods of turbulence in exchange rates are inevitable. And if there is turbulence, that has a beneficial effect. It discourages excessive speculation.

Q. Will you be addressing currency instability at the Group of Seven summit meeting in Naples?

A. I don't think we get into exchange-rate variability because then we have a very full political part. This G-7 "plus" will have many things to discuss politically. And I think it is very important that it succeeds in its political part. My view is that we should give Russia the possibility of showing that it still is a major player in international relations.

VOTE: Town Turns Left

Continued from Page 1

ed elsewhere in the old Soviet bloc, winning national elections in Poland, Hungary and Lithuania.

Democratic Socialist leaders here were jubilant Sunday, but leaders of other parties warned that it posed a danger to the development of democracy in Eastern Germany.

Also Sunday, voters in the eastern state of Saxony-Anhalt appeared to have chosen a new state government that will be headed by the incumbent, Christoph Bergner of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union. But the Christian Democrats won just 35 percent of the vote, according to preliminary figures. As a result, they will probably have to form a "grand coalition" with their chief rivals, the Social Democrats, who took 34 percent.

The vote in Saxony-Anhalt was considered a possible preview of the national election scheduled for October. Some analysts believe that Mr. Kohl will finish first in October but will have to govern in coalition with the Social Democrats.

The growing strength of the former Communists has sent fear through Germany's political establishment.

In elections this month for local offices and for the European Parliament, they finished better than even party leaders dared to hope. Although they have almost no support in Western Germany, they did surprisingly well in all five eastern states and took 40 percent of the vote in eastern Berlin, emerging as the strongest party there.

The campaign in Hoyerswerda produced a political alliance that had never been seen in postwar Germany. Leaders of both major parties, the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, joined to back Mr. Naumann. They were supported by leaders of the two principal smaller parties, the Free Democrats and the Greens.

In Hoyerswerda, Mr. Brähmig sought to play down his connection to the former Communists. His campaign posters did not even mention his party affiliation.

Lost Diaries Of Mussolini: Now Found?

Reuters

LONDON — An Italian businessman has discovered diaries purported to have been written by Mussolini, the Sunday Telegraph said. The five volumes covering the years 1935-39 have been missing for nearly 50 years and could be one of the biggest publishing finds of the century, the paper added.

"Historians and document experts who have examined them believe them to be the work of Il Duce," the paper said.

According to the diaries, Mussolini was an unwilling partner to Nazi aggression in the 1930s and tried to act as a brake on Hitler, whom he feared and despised. He also suffered from depression and was lonely and distrustful.

The newspaper quoted Denis Mack Smith, a Mussolini biographer, as saying that "the manuscript looks absolutely genuine."

EU Ready to Pay \$600 Million to Close Chernobyl

Reuters

CORFU, Greece — The European Union is ready to pump \$600 million into an international nuclear safety plan for Ukraine that would shut reactors at Chernobyl, site of the world's worst nuclear accident in 1986.

EU leaders at a summit meeting in Corfu on Saturday expressed concern over nuclear safety in Ukraine and recommended that the Chernobyl plant should be shut definitively and as early as possible.

The leaders said they were willing to provide funds as part of a comprehensive scheme to be discussed at the summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized democracies in Naples on July 8-10. The Union also called for early ratification by the Ukraine Parliament of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Under the EU plan, the Union would provide \$480 million in loans and \$120 million in grants over three years from the EU's technical assistance program for countries of the former Soviet Union.

EU: Germans Put Pressure on U.K. to Settle Deadlock

Continued from Page 1

sia, the signing of membership treaties with Austria, Finland, Sweden and Norway, and agreement on deregulation and cross-border investment projects to stimulate jobs and growth.

"It's not good for the outside world and it's not good for the people who are going to vote whether their countries should come into the European Union," Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland said, refer-

ring to the referendums to be held by the Nordic countries this fall.

"It's obviously a crisis," said the French president, François Mitterrand.

Mr. Dehaene, who confirmed his determination to stay in the race Sunday, blamed Mr. Major for blocking Europe to curry favor with the anti-EU arm of his Conservative Party.

"I am not blind to his problems in Great Britain," he said in an interview on Belgian tele-

vision. "I even have some pity for him."

German officials agreed, saying London had signaled a willingness to accept Mr. Dehaene until vetoing him on Saturday.

"It is clear that he did it for internal, domestic reasons," an official said, citing pressure in recent weeks from Britain's rightist press and the anti-EU wing of the Conservative Party.

Mr. Major "will pay for this, very hard, very dearly," an EU official said, "because you can't play your short-term domestic needs on the backs of other people."

Still, the British complaints about Mr. Dehaene's views and the way in which Germany and France pushed his candidacy found wider sympathy.

"You cannot have a couple of countries, or a small number of countries, decide on a name and then assume that everybody else will follow," said the Italian foreign minister, Antonio Martino.

Mr. Mitterrand said the real dispute was "essentially a political debate" between leaders like himself, who want to deepen economic and political cooperation among EU nations, and those, presumably including Mr. Major, who see the Union as little more than a free-trade zone.

WORLD BRIEFS

Colony Apathetic on Patten Reforms

HONG KONG (AP) — Governor Chris Patten appeared to be facing widespread public apathy as his blueprint for broadening democracy in Hong Kong headed for a vote Wednesday. Polls suggest he is losing ground in his 20-month struggle with Beijing to reform the election system before China's takeover in 1997.

An opinion poll published Sunday showed 56 percent do not care which package of reforms is adopted for the 1994 municipal and 1995 legislative elections. Hong Kong's last vote under British rule. Fourteen percent said they backed Mr. Patten's reforms, and 13 percent preferred the pro-business Liberal Party's milder package. The survey was in the Sunday Morning Post.

It followed publication Saturday of a poll by the University of Hong Kong in which 90 percent said they no longer understood what was at stake in the vote.

Malaysians Warned on Rights Forum

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — The government does not want Malaysians to hold forums on human rights or other issues in East Timor as this would strain Indonesian-Malaysian relations, Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Sunday.

Mr. Abdullah was commenting on a proposal by the Asian Human Rights Action Front, comprising about a dozen human rights, political, environmental and other private organizations, to hold a forum to discuss alleged rights violations by Indonesian authorities in the former Portuguese colony.

Afghan Leader's Troops Expel Rival

KABUL (AP) — The president's army scored a major victory Sunday as it drove one of its main Islamic rivals out of Kabul after two days of fierce fighting on the southern and eastern fringes of the capital.

The triumph by President Burhanuddin Rabbani's forces over those of General Abdul Rashid Dostum could herald a break-through in the civil war, which has been simmering for months. Mr. Rabbani now can concentrate firepower on his other main opponent, Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar.

Truce Call Goes Unheeded in Yemen

ADEN, Yemen (Reuters) — Northern Yemeni troops launched a fresh ground offensive west of Aden on Sunday to take the port city, and gunners fired at residential districts in the southern stronghold.

There was no evident effect of a cease-fire announced by the north on Saturday as northern troops broke through southern defenses at Bir Ahmud, northwest of Aden. Some 100 soldiers of the main coastal road linking the city to the south's only oil refinery and Aden's main power station.

U.S. Pulls Out Envoys From Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) — The United States began withdrawing most of its diplomats from Mogadishu on Sunday as clan fighting rocked the Somali capital for a third straight day.

The United Nations said casualties were heavy Sunday, but it had no specific figures. A UN official estimated that 30 people died in the first two days of clashes. Many of the victims were believed to be civilians caught in cross-fire.

The State Department ordered the temporary evacuation of about 20 members of the U.S. liaison office, which performs the functions of an embassy in a country that has been without a government for more than three years. Much of the fighting took place near the old U.S. Embassy, which now houses the headquarters of the UN peacekeeping operation in Somalia as well as the U.S. liaison office.

China Executes 56 Drug Dealers

BEIJING (Reuters) — The authorities in two southern Chinese provinces have executed 56 drug traffickers, bringing the total killed in recent days to nearly 100 as part of a nationwide anti-narcotics campaign.

The Legal Daily reported Sunday that 46 traffickers were executed in Guangdong Province, 13 given suspended death sentences, 12 life imprisonment and 83 prison terms ranging from five years. In neighboring Fujian Province, a court Friday sentenced 29 traffickers, of whom 10 were executed, the paper said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Street Crime Rises 41% in London

LONDON (Reuters) — Street crime, including muggings and purse snatchings, rose by 41 percent in central London over the past year, a local council reported.

Westminster Council, whose responsibility includes the tourist areas around Parliament, Buckingham Palace and Hyde Park, called its findings alarming. "The figures are alarming because they are clearly out of step with other crimes such as burglary, which have shown a dramatic decrease," said Stuart Milton, deputy leader of the council.

Fire fighters and army soldiers battled a blaze in eastern Spain on Sunday that has spread over 4,500 hectares. The fire, which started Wednesday about 60 kilometers northwest of Valencia, has not caused any injuries.

Rail links between Italy and France were interrupted Sunday in the Savoie region after the Arc River burst its banks. French officials said. Trains bound for Italy via Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne and Modane were being diverted through Switzerland after lines were flooded with about 20 centimeters (8 inches) of water.

The number of foreigners visiting Vietnam increased rapidly in the first six months of 1994, the Vietnam News Agency reported Sunday in Hanoi. It said about 430,000 foreigners and overseas Vietnamese arrived in the first half of this year, 80,000 more than in the same period in 1993.

India said Sunday it was banning alcohol on all domestic flights, effective immediately, because drunken passengers threatened safety.

Industrial and commercial activity stopped in most Pakistani cities on Sunday as the business community began a two-day strike to protest taxation measures in the federal budget.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Venezuela.
TUESDAY: Djibouti.
WEDNESDAY: Chile, Costa Rica, Malta, Vatican City.
THURSDAY: Brazil, Central African Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Zaire.
FRIDAY: Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Ghana, Rwanda, Suriname, Taiwan, Thailand.
SATURDAY: Pakistan.

Sources: J.P. Morgan Reuters

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JUNE 27 1994

THE AMERICAS / PILING ON

Christian and Political Far Right Lead Vitriolic Charge Against Clintons

By Erik Eckholm
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For four successive weeks last month, viewers of the Reverend Jerry Falwell's "Old Time Gospel Hour" on cable television were treated not to the good tidings of Jesus but to excerpts from a videotape in which President Bill Clinton was accused, among other dark deeds, of arranging for the murder of an Arkansas investigator who supposedly had proof of his trysts.

In the televised excerpts, Gary Parks, son of the investigator who was shot to death last fall by unknown assailants, says, "I think Bill Clinton had my father killed to save his political career." He offers no supporting evidence.

Reverend Falwell, who described Mr. Clinton as "the most radical and controversial president in our nation's history," aggressively promoted the videotape on his program, calling it an exposé featuring "the people who know the truth."

His organization says it has sold tens of thou-

sands of the videotapes for "donations" of at least \$40 plus \$3 for shipping.

The accusation of murder may be the most startling example of the harsh attacks being directed at Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton. But the spread of Clinton dirt and rumors of Clinton dirt have become a virtual industry, prompting the president on Friday to complain bitterly about "scurrilous and false charges" and "violent personal attacks."

The roughest assaults are coming mainly from fundamentalist Christian leaders, who portray the Clintons as anti-Christian, and from arch-conservative pressure groups that raise funds through direct mail.

But the invective has also reverberated on conservative radio talk shows around the country, where the president is called a "gay lover" or a "pot-smoking draft dodger" and callers speculate on his wife's sexual orientation.

The Reverend Pat Robertson's Christian Coalition called Mr. Clinton's inauguration a "repudiation of our forefathers' covenant with God."

On his "700 Club" cable television show, Mr. Robertson has broadcast an interview with Paula Corbin Jones in which she graphically described her accusation that the president made sexual advances to her.

Also on the show, Mr. Robertson has promoted conspiracy theories about the death of Vincent W. Foster Jr., the White House aide and former law partner of Mr. Clinton's who committed suicide last July, asking, "Was there a murder of a White House counsel? It looks more and more like that."

In a fund-raising letter to more than 100,000 donors, Floyd Brown, chairman of a thriving nonprofit group called Citizens United, said he had proof that Mr. Clinton was now engaged "in a massive cover-up and conspiracy to obstruct justice." He asked his members to fill out an "emergency survey on the impeachment" of the president.

What these varied groups seem to share is a visceral dislike of the Clintons, along with some of their policies, such as the health care plan and the

proposed easing of rules on homosexuals in the military.

Many of the attackers also tend to revel in the law-driest accusations of financial and sexual misconduct, often mixing established fact with lurid speculation.

The president and his wife have condemned what they see as incessant assaults on their character.

"I don't suppose there's any public figure that's ever been subject to any more violent personal attacks than I have, at least in modern history, anybody who's been president," Mr. Clinton said Friday on a St. Louis radio program.

Harsh attacks on the occupants of the White House are not new, and neither is a siege mentality. President Lyndon B. Johnson questioned the motives of demonstrators who called him a killer for his Vietnam policy while President Richard Nixon, long reviled by some Americans, went so far as to compile an enemies list.

Over the last decade, liberal groups raised money by assailing Presidents Ronald Reagan and

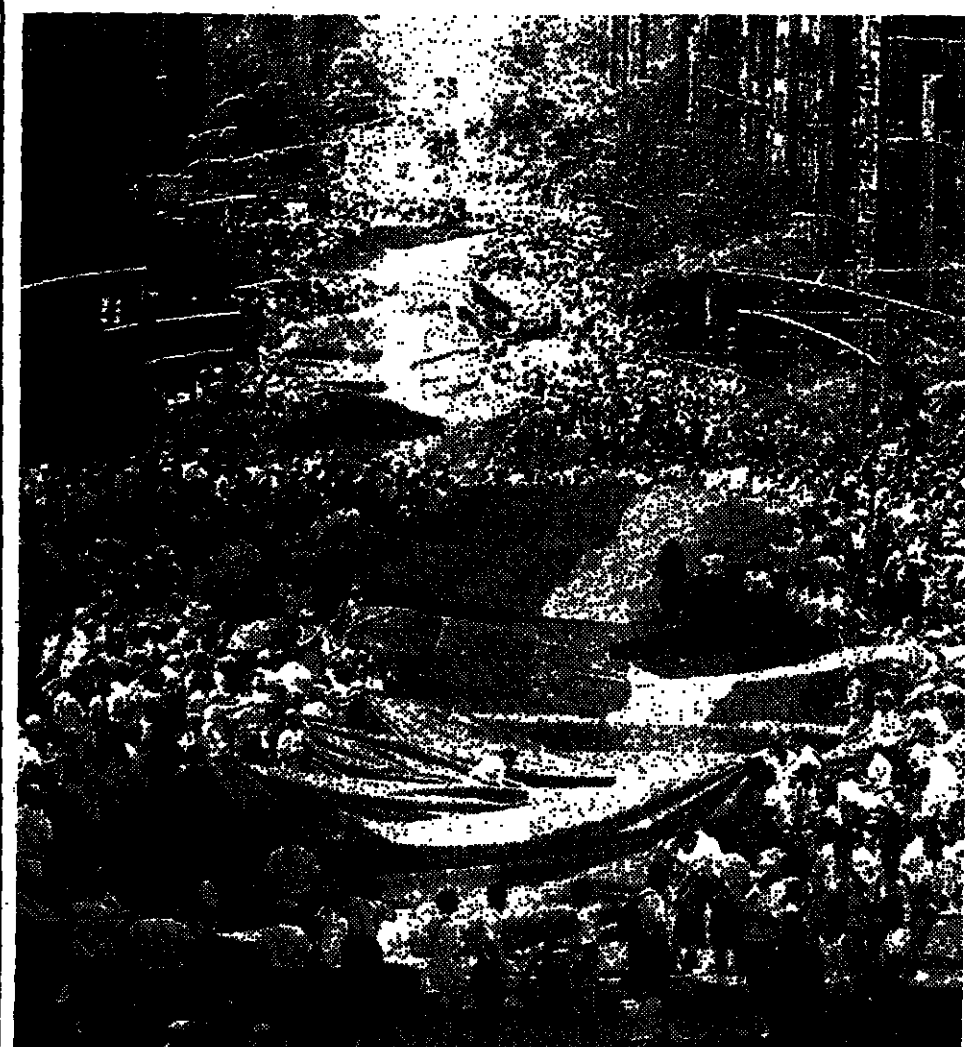
George Bush. But they seldom voiced as much personal venom as some groups are now directing at the Clintons, experts on the presidency say.

Clinton Assaults Critics

President Clinton accused conservative talk show hosts and Christian commentators of using disinformation and "personal demeaning attacks" against him to create a culture of cynicism that is thwarting his efforts to govern, The Washington Post reports.

One of the president's advisers described him as alternating "between despair and rage" at not only radio talk show hosts such as Rush Limbaugh and Christian commentators such as Mr. Falwell, but also at the mainstream press's "propensity to analyze instead of report, to rush to judgment on everything and to generally not let him talk to the American people before you dump on him."

Mr. Clinton's made his remarks in a telephone interview aboard Air Force One en route to St. Louis on Friday.



SHOWING THE COLORS — Participants carrying a mile-long multicolored flag Sunday in New York at a march to commemorate the start of the modern gay-rights movement 25 years ago. Organizers expected up to 1 million people to take part.

Away From Politics

- Two solid earthquakes shook the San Francisco area, but there was no serious damage. The U.S. Geological Survey said a quake measuring 2.9 on the Richter scale was felt three miles (five kilometers) north of Berkeley at about 1:30 A.M. A larger quake, measuring 4.2 and centered on the same spot, followed 12 minutes later.
- A Roman Catholic priest was acquitted of sexually assaulting an 11-year-old altar boy, The Reverend Paul Manning, 54, testified that he and the boy had been engaged in horseplay and had been fully clothed.
- A suspect in a drug-related killing was mis-

takenly released from San Quentin Prison just hours before he was indicted for murder, the Marin Independent Journal reported in San Rafael, California. The suspect, Adam Leroy Caris, 28, left prison May 31 and is still at large, the newspaper said.

The owner of a jewelry store killed a robber and critically injured a suspected accomplice, the police in the New York borough of Brooklyn said. The store owner, Leonid Rosenthal, 52, has a license to own the semi-automatic pistol and will not face any charges, the police said.

Reuters, AP, NYT

Simpson Won't Plead Insanity, New Attorney Says

LOS ANGELES — O.J. Simpson will not plead insanity when he goes on trial for murder, F. Lee Bailey, one of his lawyers, said Sunday.

Mr. Bailey, a member of Mr. Simpson's high-powered legal team, criticized prosecutors for predicting last week that the former professional football player would ultimately admit to the double murder of Nicole Brown Simpson and a friend of hers, Ronald Goldman.

In an interview with CBS television, Mr. Bailey maintained that Mr. Simpson had a sound alibi and had said nothing to implicate himself.

But Mr. Bailey said it was "very questionable" whether Mr. Simpson could get a fair trial in light of the extensive publicity about the case.

As the legal maneuvering moved into high gear, new reports emerged about Mr. Simpson's sometimes violent relationship with his 35-year-old former

wife, whom he is accused of stabbing June 12 along with Mr. Goldman, 25.

In an electronically enhanced tape of an emergency call by Mrs. Simpson in October 1993, Mr. Simpson can be heard threatening her and accusing her of having had sex in her living room while their children slept nearby, according to broadcast news reports.

The tape, parts of which had been inaudible when broadcast last week, was part of the publicity that caused the supervising judge of the Superior Court, Cecil J. Mills, to disband a grand jury that had been considering an indictment.

His action paved the way for a preliminary hearing on Thursday in which the prosecution must bare much of its evidence and Mr. Simpson's defense team will be given a chance to cross-examine and try to discredit key witnesses.

Prosecutors need only present enough evidence to persuade a judge to bind Mr. Simpson over for trial.

Mr. Simpson, 46, was arrested June 17 after leading police on a bizarre chase. He pleaded not guilty last week and is being held without bail under a "suicide watch" in an isolation prison cell.

District Attorney Gilbert Garcetti has maintained that the authorities have a strong case, but doubts have been raised about the existence of physical evidence that police sources had described in leaks to the media.

Mr. Garcetti has been widely accused of seeking to try Mr. Simpson in the press, even predicting that he would ultimately use the insanity defense.

Mr. Bailey, who gained fame defending the publishing heiress Patty Hearst and Albert DeSalvo, who was known as the "Boston Strangler," denied Sunday that such a defense would be used. "The defense is 'If you say I did something that's criminal, you prove it.'"

"It's the most outrageous prosecution conduct I've seen since Sam Shephard

was vilified by both the press and prosecution in 1954," said Mr. Bailey, referring to the Cleveland doctor who was convicted that year in a highly publicized trial for killing his wife.

After Dr. Shephard spent nine years in jail, Mr. Bailey won a second trial for him and secured an acquittal.

In a taste of what television viewers can expect at the hearing, a member of the disbanded grand jury said the panel had been shown pictures of the crime scene. "It was shocking," an unnamed juror told the Los Angeles Times. "I couldn't even eat dinner that night."

After a series of misuses and mistakes that led to finger-pointing between prosecutors and the police, Mr. Garcetti shook up the prosecution team.

On the defense side, Mr. Simpson's lead lawyer, Robert L. Shapiro, has also hired a Harvard University law professor, Alan Dershowitz, who successfully defended the socialist Claus von Bulow on charges of murdering his wife.

No Racist Intent In Altered Photo, Magazine Asserts

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In response to the barrage of criticism about Time magazine's cover portrait of O.J. Simpson, James R. Gaines, the managing editor, posted a message on a computer bulletin board stating that "no racial implication was intended, by Time or by the artist."

The blurry cover portrait of a darkened and unshaven Mr. Simpson is a doctored version of a Los Angeles Police Department photograph taken after his arrest June 17.

Some critics said that by darkening the photo of Mr. Simpson and thus giving him a more sinister appearance, Time was guilty of racism.

"It seems to me you could argue that it's racist to say that blacker is more sinister, but that is as may be. To the extent that this caused offense to anyone, I obviously regret it," Mr. Gaines said in his message.

POLITICAL NOTES

Republicans Can Taste '96

DES MOINES, Iowa — No one would admit to taking seriously a sounding of presidential preference 20 months before the 1996 nomination process begins with Iowa's precinct caucuses. But the nearly 2,000 Republican partisans who packed a downtown convention center sounded eager for the opening bell as they whooped and cheered through speeches by seven prominent Republicans and then declared their choices from a list of 23 possible candidates.

"We're in a hurry for 1996 to come," said Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, "because we're in a hurry for Bill Clinton to go."

The delegates cast the most ballots for the absent Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, whose political lieutenant had marshaled support for him. Mr. Dole carried slightly more than 26 percent of the vote. But some in the hall questioned whether his showing was strong enough; he won the last Republican caucus here in 1988 with 37 percent.

Behind Mr. Dole, with 13.2 percent, came Lamar Alexander, a former education secretary and Tennessee governor

who already has begun building an organizational base in his state.

Close behind Mr. Alexander came Mr. Gramm, who polled just under 15 percent and immediately demonstrated that he has been practicing something indispensable to any presidential candidate: explaining why he was the real winner even though he had not collected the most votes. The answer: He polled more than half as many votes as Mr. Dole. (LAT)

Navy Scuttles Appointment

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department has withdrawn its choice for commander of American forces in the Pacific because of misgivings about the nominee's handling of sexual harassment and other issues threatened to hold up Senate confirmation at a time of increasing tensions in the Korean Peninsula.

The current head of the Pacific Command, Admiral Charles R. Larson, is scheduled to retire in the next few weeks to become superintendent of the Naval Academy.

In the spring, President Bill Clinton nominated Admiral Stanley R. Arthur, who as the vice chief of naval operations

is the navy's No. 2 admiral, to replace Admiral Larson.

The opposition centers on his approval of a female helicopter pilot's dismissal from flight school; his recommendation that Lieutenant Paula Coughlin, who was assaulted at the Tailhook Association convention, repay an \$18,000 bonus after she left the navy, and his investigation of a fire aboard an aircraft carrier in 1983. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Martin Fitzwater, who was spokesman for Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, on the appearance of confusion in President Bill Clinton's foreign policy: "In the absence of policy, too often your communications are swept up in response to questions and they always relate to action and threats. All we've seen is either Gore or the president making threats of one kind or another. My advice to them would be to settle on two or three brief points that make a case for our policy and, whatever the question, repeat those points and reassure the public they are staying on top of the issue." (LAT)

Carrot for North Korea: Meeting With President

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The rewards that President Kim Il Sung of North Korea might eventually reap from forging his nation's nuclear program could include a face-to-face meeting with President Bill Clinton, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said.

"I suppose that might come at some time in the future," Mr. Christopher said.

He and other officials stressed that such a meeting would come only at the end of a long process in which North Korea would have to establish a record of good behavior.

Mr. Kim has "not established the kind of a record that would justify a summit meeting with President Clinton," Mr. Christopher said Friday night on CNN. But "if they would join the community of nations in a proper way, if they would start having the kind of conduct that justifies a meeting with the president of the United States, I'm sure President Clinton would be glad to do so."

This would be a new offer, of officials said. U.S. policy consistently has been to offer North Korea entry into the "community of nations," including normal diplomatic relations, if it gives up its nuclear program.

Nevertheless, Mr. Christopher's statement generated attention because only a week ago Washington was trying to assemble a coalition of nations to

If Panama Asks, U.S. Might Leave Some Troops

Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — Defense Secretary William J. Perry left the door open to the possibility of keeping a reduced military presence in Panama, provided the Panamanian government requests that the Americans stay.

Under the terms of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties, Panama will take control of the waterway at the close of 1999 and the U.S. military presence here will end after nearly a century in the country. About 20 percent of the military complex already has been turned over to Panama. The bulk of the drawdown is scheduled to take place over the next few years.

So far, Panama has expressed no official interest in retaining U.S. troops. But that could change, U.S. officials say, as Panama feels the economic impact of the American departure, estimated to mean a loss of several hundred million dollars annually in salaries to Panamanians.

U.S. officials say that strategic and political arguments can be made for keeping some units, particularly a jungle training operation and Howard Air Base.

For Clinton's Military Aides, Party Duty

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House was looking for a few good waiters. And now White House officials say, somewhat red-faced, that they meant no disrespect when they temporarily transformed uniformed military officers into canapés passers.

With a commander in chief who lacks military service and has been accused — along with his aides — of insensitivity to the military, the Clinton White House worked overtime to explain what probably would and did go unnoticed in other administrations.

AID: Focus Now Shifts From Bangladesh to Baltimore

Continued from Page 1

that had worked or, often just as important, had not worked.

Another conference is now planned for Boston this fall, and the agency is laying out a two-year schedule for other cities that have asked for advice.

Still, it was not an easy thing for Mr. Schmoke. The headline in The Baltimore Sun the day of the conference read: "Baltimore to Try Third World Remedies."

In fairness to Baltimore, it is one of the most thriving cities on the East Coast, with its rebuilt inner harbor, National Aquarium and downtown stadium of Camden Yards anchoring a real urban renaissance.

But that renaissance is a work in progress. Just a few miles from the inner harbor, areas of Baltimore's inner city are rife with AIDS, illiteracy, family breakdown, joblessness and drugs.

"We have to let everybody know that we are not suggesting

that our entire city has the same problems as a Third World country," said Mr. Schmoke.

"But we ought to recognize that there are sections of the city that are similar to the problems of less-developed countries."

House to represent the uniformed services fill in for the waiters and waitresses.

But a White House official who was at the reception on Tuesday said the aides were overreacting.

"Everyone was pitching in when the party was moved," he said. "They were just asked to pitch in, too. They shouldn't be so sensitive just because they're in uniform."

Neel Lattimore, a deputy press secretary, said the sudden shift of the party indoors resulted in White House senior staff aides and others helping out.

"We also asked the assistance of the military social aides," he

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Scottish Train Crash Kills 2

GLASGOW — Two people were killed and four injured when a train derailed and hit a bridge on southwestern Scotland, the police said Sunday.

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Hata's Choice: Quit to Save Reform Movement

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — To save the reform movement he helped ignite, Tsutomu Hata had no choice but to resign as prime minister.

His two-month experiment running the world's second-largest economy with a minority government had failed. Without the cooperation of the Socialist Party, which in a fit of pique split with Mr. Hata's government the day he took power, there was no hope of pressing for his broader agenda: economic deregulation, new sales taxes and a far more active role in security issues like the North Korean nuclear standoff.

His coalition's many divisions boxed him in. A no-confidence vote, which was an hour from passage at the moment he quit early Saturday, would have only worsened the paralysis, his aides said. If he had lost the

vote, Japan would have been plunged into a 40-day political campaign that would only have extended the chaos.

So in the end, Mr. Hata and his close political ally and strategist, Ichiro Ozawa, chose to risk everything, including control of the government, in return for a chance to once again attempt a realignment of Japan's political forces.

Their hope is that Mr. Hata's resignation will trigger another political earthquake of the kind that shook the country almost exactly a year ago, when they engineered a rebellion against the Liberal Democratic Party, which had ruled for four decades.

If they fail in the next few days, the result may well be that the Liberal Democrats return to power as the biggest force in a new, if weak, coalition.

The Liberal Democratic Party president, Yohei Kono, made it clear Saturday that he would

try to seize the moment, telling reporters that his party would be "responsible for settling the political situation" now that Mr. Hata had abandoned ship.

He said he was already talking to the Socialists — the traditional enemy of the Liberal Democrats over the last 40 years — about stitching together a policy statement that they could agree upon. There was even talk that the Liberal Democrats might back the head of the Socialists, Tomiichi Murayama, for prime minister, a proposition that would have been unthinkable a year ago.

Mr. Hata and his allies seem to be betting that such a marriage of convenience would turn stomachs throughout the country in the next few days.

They are wagering that it would imperil a series of reforms, including the new election system that narrowly

passed last year, perhaps reuniting the forces that gathered their strength to fight the Liberal Democrats and took power in Japan last year amid so much hope.

Mr. Ozawa expressed his desperation the other day when he said he was willing to get down on all fours and "bark like a dog" if it would help assemble a majority in Parliament.

"This seems like a defeat to Mr. Hata and Ozawa and the reform efforts, and it may prove to be that," Takashi Inoguchi, a professor of political science at Tokyo University, said shortly after Mr. Hata's resignation.

"But it also may be deceiving. I think they believe that the pressures from the outside world are forcing Japan to change, and change in the direction Hata and Ozawa have described. They think their time will come."

Without question, Mr. Ozawa has defined his image as the country's future more clearly than any other politician, arguing that the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II makes this a perfect time to turn Japan into a "normal nation," with normal consumer prices, politicians who call the shots instead of bureaucrats, and a military that can join international peacekeeping efforts.

It is an agenda that steps on a lot of toes and social taboos, and many members of his coalition have argued with it, especially over Japan's military role.

The differences with the Socialists have been the greatest, and Ozawa has not made things easier by showing his content for them, making it clear that he wanted to throw them overboard as soon as he no longer needs their votes.

But that will take several years, everyone agrees, and several

elections before Japan has two mainstream conservative parties, each able and ready to govern.

Mr. Hata's aides winced in April when the chancellor of Germany, Helmut Kohl, told the new Japanese prime minister that he hoped to see him stay in office awhile, because no one could get anything done if they met a new Japanese leader every few months.

The Japanese people are beginning to feel the same way. Most liked Mr. Hata, an affable man and skilled political insider with a reputation for relative political cleanliness.

His approval ratings just before his resignation hovered around 50 percent, not bad by anyone's measure.

Israel Says Killer of 29 Had No Aid

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli commission that investigated the Hebron massacre concluded in a report Sunday that a militant Jewish settler, Dr. Baruch Goldstein, acted alone in killing 29 Muslim worshippers at the Tomb of the Patriarchs earlier this year.

In a 350-page report that appears likely to spark further debate, the five-man commission decided not to recommend disciplinary action against anyone in the incident.

The panel said no one could be blamed for having failed to foresee the possibility of such a massacre. The conclusion was immediately hailed by Israeli government ministers who had feared the commission would call for action against high-ranking officials.

The panel said it was "an unfortunate coincidence" that all the security forces were not on duty when the massacre occurred. But the commission criticized what it described as lax discipline and malfunctioning security systems at the site, which has long been a point of friction between Jewish and Muslim worshippers.

The panel stopped short of tackling broad issues raised in the aftermath, such as whether Jewish settlers should continue to reside in the middle of predominantly Arab Hebron. Nor did the report address long-standing conflicts over Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, some of which emerged in the hearings.

Rather, the panel focused on details of the crime and how it could be prevented in the future. It called for setting up a new security arrangement at the disputed tomb, including separate worship areas for Muslims and Jews; a new special police unit for the tomb; and barring all civilians from carrying weapons into the structure.

The commission also urged the army and the police to clarify the rules for opening fire following testimony that some soldiers and police officers were under orders not to shoot at Jews.

Israeli ministers enthusiastically praised the report and vowed to implement its recommendations.

"Certainly, nobody could say it's a whitewash," said Shimon Peres, minister of economics and planning. "It's a very honest, good faith, in-depth investigation, the results are that there is no bad faith, no personal blame that could be attached to a specific person."

The army's chief of staff, Elad Barak, said, "The murder was the action of a single individual."

"They cannot find anyone who could be blamed for being unable to expect it, or predict it in advance."

Jewish settlers were also happy that the report did not cast blame on them as a group for Dr. Goldstein's actions. Elyakim Haetzni, a leader in Kiryat Arba, the settlement adjacent to Hebron, said the report was "fair" and "balanced" and avoided "the Jewish weakness for self-hatred."

The commission found that Dr. Goldstein, who was killed by survivors immediately after the shootings, had planned his action off all his debts. The family car was registered in his father's name, the report said.



North Koreans on guard at the DMZ on Sunday as the two Koreas prepare for talks.

KOREA: Nuclear Crisis Extends Beyond Pyongyang

Continued from Page 1

nuclear states such as North Korea.

And here in Vienna, the atomic energy agency and its member nations are engaged in a detailed revision of global nuclear inspection and safeguard procedures. The review is linked to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty conference next year and is designed to produce a more rigorous, intrusive and technology-driven global nuclear watchdog system than the one that failed to detect Iraq's clandestine nuclear weapons program during the late 1980s.

In each of these diplomatic and military policy arenas, the fluctuating and often maddening North Korean nuclear crisis is emerging as an influential and in some respects disruptive reality check. Western and United Nations officials involved with nuclear strategy issues say.

If at the end of the negotiations with North Korea, for instance, Pyongyang is permitted to preserve its ambiguous nuclear weapons status in defiance

of the nonproliferation treaty regime, "the damage to the system would be significant," argued one European official.

Added another Western official: "Iran is watching this whole thing like a hawk, asking, 'Do you get international cooperation by cooperating with safeguards or do you get cooperation by high-powered confrontation and bargaining?'"

Indeed, at a time when nuclear structures are rapidly changing, the political attention given to the North Korean case "is high everywhere," said Hans Blix, director-general of the atomic energy agency.

Thus, a fundamental challenge in the North Korean crisis is to reconcile two separate but related objectives: to avoid war on the Korean Peninsula over the nuclear issue, and to lay a foundation for a post-Cold War nuclear regime in which countries tempted by North Korea's example are deterred from imitation.

But at the Central Intelligence Agency, the Pentagon, among North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies and at the

United Nations, there remain broad disagreements about what is the best way to pursue nuclear stability, officials and analysts say. Specifically, there is debate about whether Washington should go it alone in a nuclear security field as much as possible, or whether it should build up multilateral institutions such as the International Atomic Energy Agency.

A second problem is that the U.S. officials concerned about solving the immediate political and military crisis in Korea are not necessarily as concerned about the future of the international nuclear regime.

"North Korea is the dominant security crisis of this era and certainly of this administration," said David Kay, former leader of the UN nuclear inspection team in Iraq and now a Washington consultant.

"It's so important and so potentially explosive that you want to manage and control it," he said. "So in doing that, you forget about the institutional interests of maintaining a strong and viable" nuclear nonproliferation regime.

RWANDA: Precedents for France's Involvement

Continued from Page 1

members of the Hutu group, risks turning into an all-out confrontation.

France has a long track record of supporting the Hutu-dominated government, supplying it with weapons and training its troops and those who headed up the death-dealing militias.

The Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front, in control of about two-thirds of the country, regards the French troops as invaders who seek to prop up the government. It has warned the French to stay out.

Diplomats do not rule out the possibility that the French and the rebels will reach an understanding to refrain from shooting at each other. But the situation is volatile, they point out, and it is conceivable that the French may find themselves confronting their erstwhile Hutu allies, since their mission is partly to prevent them from slaughtering Tutsis.

In the complicated politics of East Africa, France has long privately blamed Uganda, where the Rwandan Patriotic Front was based before it launched its campaign in 1990, for not reining in the rebels.

By extension, France also blames Britain for not pressing Uganda to do so. French policymakers seem not to realize that the rules have changed and that the old spheres of influence are not what they once were.

But people have long memories in the region. The Tutsi rebels are suspicious of the French, knowing that most past

French interventions were aimed at keeping in place those African leaders friendly to Paris.

Sometimes the intervention was proclaimed for a more high-minded intent — to evacuate Europeans from danger. For example, this was the case in 1978 when Zaire's Shaba Province was invaded by former Katangese rebels, and the French and Belgians sent in paratroopers. The effect was the same: President Mobutu Sese Seko was given another lease on life.

Not always did the intervention favor the status quo. When Jean-Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Empire became too much of a political liability in September 1979 — he was accused among other things of murdering schoolchildren in jail cells — the Foreign Ministry dropped him and sent in troops to install someone else.

Typically, when France intervenes, its prestige does not plummet among African countries; quite the contrary, it rises. In Western capitals, Paris is taken seriously again, as an ally who can act in the vast swath of Africa that has four times as many French speakers as France.

And as for public opinion at home, as one Western diplomat in Paris put it, "Here, the government has explaining to do when it doesn't intervene to protect French interests."

The answer to the riddle of why Paris can get away with actions that others dare not think about lies in the curious, symbiotic relationship that France nurtures with its former colonies.

For many of them, independence was not a rupture with the past or with Europe. It was more like a graduation into an elite circle, an entry into a club — a sedate assemblage of the privileged held together by language, love of French culture and the conviction that Paris was the center of the universe.

There was a Faustian bargain. Allow in French technocrats to run state enterprise and companies, trade mainly with the mother country, and sign a military assistance pact and you will be secure. France will prop up your economy by giving you the African franc, which is supported by the French treasury, and rush its army to your side if trouble develops.

Troublemakers like Ahmed Sekou Touré, the ranting Marxist who ruled Guinea until 1984 need not apply.

France Asserts Patrols Can't Protect Refugees

PARIS — French military patrols have failed to halt the threat to refugees in Rwanda and their top commander said Sunday they were studying how to provide permanent protection without setting up base the country.

The soldiers carried out reconnaissance operations from bases in Zaire and spotted more refugees camps, the French joint chief of staff, General Jacques Lanxade, said in Paris.

The troops have been going into western Rwanda to find and disarm refugees and order them to dismantle roadblocks and go home.

General Lanxade said a shot had been fired so far in four-day-old operation, but terrorists kept threatening to go as soon as the French turned their backs.

"We are maintaining a state of security without a unit stay long" in Rwanda, he said. "It poses the problem of how permanent is the security we are providing."

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Ukraine Unlikely to Rock Boat

Grudging Voter Support for President Expected

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

KIEV — Ukraine has one of the weakest and least reformed economies in the former Soviet Union, with its gross national product plunging, factories shutting and workers unpaid even in a currency so weak it is a national joke.

There are increasing divisions between east and west, between Ukrainian nationalists and Russian-speakers. There are squabbles with Russia over Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet.

But as Ukrainians voted in presidential elections on Sunday, the conventional opinion is that they will in the end re-elect the incumbent, Leonid M. Kravchuk, 60, the former Communist ideology secretary who led Ukraine to independence late in 1991.

If Mr. Kravchuk wins, it is expected to be a narrow and grudging victory over his main rival, former Prime Minister Leonid D. Kuchma, in a runoff.

Mr. Kuchma, the former director of a nuclear-missile factory from eastern Ukraine, is calling for closer economic ties to Russia and a speedier program of privatization and market changes.

But there is a field of seven candidates, including the powerful new chairman of Parliament, Oleksandr O. Moroz, a Communist whose support seems to be increasing at Mr. Kuchma's expense.

And if the angry voters of nearby Belarus are any guide — on Thursday they gave more than 40 percent of their first-round presidential votes to a virulent anti-corruption outsider — Mr. Kravchuk may find himself more vulnerable than conventional wisdom assumes.

Early results from Sunday's balloting were expected on Monday.

Mr. Kuchma, 55, has been trying to move toward the center from his ethnic Russian base in eastern and southeastern Ukraine, speaking in his newly learned Ukrainian and softening earlier calls for Kiev to join the ruble zone, a Russia-based economic framework.

But he stresses the need for a weak and impoverished Ukraine to live realistically with Russia, on whom it depends for most of its trade and energy.

He wants free trade between the countries — without specifying what that would mean for Ukraine's Soviet-style subsidies and controls over prices and foreign exchange — and a swap of the Ukrainian half of the Black Sea Fleet for fuel and debt forgiveness.

Attacked sometimes as a "traitor," Mr. Kuchma portrays himself as a patriot who values realism over nationalist symbols. It is Ukraine's unreformed economy and weak currency, he suggests, that has undermined the state and created the desire in eastern Ukraine and Crimea for closer ties to Moscow.

But Mr. Kravchuk has shrewdly positioned himself as the best guarantor of Ukrainian independence, stability and civic peace.

Through his speeches and especially the newspapers and state television, which he dominates, he avoids talking about the economy and instead accuses Mr. Kuchma of trying to undermine Ukraine's fragile independence.

He paints Mr. Kuchma as an unpredictable leader who will not represent the interests of the more nationalistic, pro-Eu-

ropean western Ukrainians and may drag the country toward partition or civil war.

In a country with deep fears of disorder and memories of World War II battles, Mr. Kravchuk's appeal resonates and has softened some of the public anger over the economic mess.

The prospect of a President Kuchma has so upset the nationalist movement, Rukh, that it has tacitly thrown its support to Mr. Kravchuk in the first round, despite the candidacy of Volodymyr Lanovyy, a market reformer who had quit the government in disgust.

The leader of Rukh, Vyacheslav Chornovil, who ran against Mr. Kravchuk in December 1991, supports him now as the safest choice.

Dmytro Pavlychko, a democratic nationalist and former deputy, said: "Kravchuk, despite his mistakes and indecision, is viewed as the best balance between east and west Ukraine and the best guarantor of peace with Russia and inside the country. Kuchma is openly calling for close ties with a Russia that doesn't respect our sovereignty."



BERLIN BIDS FAREWELL TO RUSSIANS — A Berliner giving a flower to a soldier of Russia's 6th Motorized Defense Brigade after a farewell parade watched by thousands. By September, all Russian troops are to have left.

Bihac, a Bosnia Ghost Town With 50,000 Lost Souls

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

BIHAC, Bosnia-Herzegovina

—When the sun sets on Bihac, the town is plunged into blackness. Nobody moves and there is scarcely a sound, save that of howling dogs and desultory machine-gun fire. Faintly visible are the silhouettes of nearby

mountains. On top of them, surrounding the Muslim population of this abandoned place, are Serbian forces.

Bihac by night looks a lot like the end of the world. And in many ways, that is just what this Muslim enclave in western Bosnia has become after more than two years of encirclement

by the Serbs. Cut off from Sarajevo, largely forgotten by the rest of the world, this town of 50,000 people has been shelled back into the 19th century.

On the main street, there are more horse-drawn carts than cars. They move slowly past sandbagged storefronts, carrying loads of firewood, the sole source of heat. Cattle and goats graze by the roadside.

Many people spend the day sitting by the road staring vacantly into space, apparently stunned by the anguish the war has brought the Muslims of this once-prosperous farming area.

"At least Sarajevo now has a road in, but we are still surrounded," said Irfeta Ibradic, a schoolteacher who went without pay for eight months before receiving about \$100 in Deutsche marks from the local authorities this week.

"My family survives on homemade pasta and what we can grow in our garden. I try to hope, but often I feel we have just been abandoned, by the Sarajevo government and by the whole world."

But it is not just abandonment that afflicts Bihac, the largest town in an encircled Bosnian pocket where more than 190,000 Muslims live.

Since September, the pocket has been ravaged by a fierce interethnic conflict between Muslims loyal to the government and others backing a wealthy businessman named Fikret Abdic, who has denounced what he calls the destructive Muslim nationalism of the Sarajevo government and declared autonomy in the northern third of the enclave.

This miniwar within the wider Bosnian conflict has already left more than 600 people dead, Western military observers say.

including about 200 killed since government forces unleashed a powerful assault on Mr. Abdic's forces two weeks ago in an attempt to recapture his stronghold at Velika Kladusa.

"It's absolutely tragic and it looks like a fight to the finish," said a Western diplomat. "But nobody seems to give a damn."

Bosnia's president, Alija Izetbegovic, has not visited since the start of the Bosnian war in 1992, and his absence seems to have left many residents with the impression that there is scant hope or concern for them.

The Bihac conflict is many-sided and brutal, even by the convoluted standards of Bosnia. Its complexity, and the almost universal pessimism of people here, suggest that an end to the 26-month-old Bosnian war is still far off. Soldiers talk of fighting their way out of isolation by securing a land link with Sarajevo — an enterprise against entrenched and heavily armed Serbian forces that would surely take years.

For two years already, to the south and the east, the hastily formed Fifth Corps of the Bosnian Army has been fighting a rear-guard action against the Bosnian Serbs, ensuring that Bihac was not "ethnically cleansed," emptied of non-Serbs like the town of Prijedor or brought to its knees like Gorazde.

To the west lie the Serbian forces occupying the devastated Krajina area of Croatia. Their whim dictates how much United Nations food aid reaches Bihac from Zagreb, the Croatian capital. Usually the answer is very little.

And to the north there is Mr. Abdic, who took two brigades of the Fifth Corps with him

when he defected and has since fashioned economic alliances with the Krajina Serbs and Croatia. He calls these deals models for Bosnian peace; the Muslim-led Bosnian government calls them acts of self-interest and cowardly betrayal.

Heavy Fighting in North

Bosnian government forces made substantial gains against rebel Serbian positions in northern Bosnia, Agence France-Presse reported Sunday from Sarajevo, quoting a UN Protection Force spokesman.

The fighting, in violation of a truce agreement, has been concentrated around Mount Ozren, where the Serbs have evacuated several villages in the face of the Bosnian offensive, Commander Eric Chapon said.

United Nations observers have had to follow the progress of the fighting mostly from the air, since both sides have denied them access to the region.

Tehran Says Suspect Planned a Mosque Blast

TEHRAN — Iran said it had arrested a member of the Iraqi-based opposition group Mujahidin Khalq who it said had been planning to bomb a mosque in Iran, state-run Tehran radio reported on Sunday.

The radio said the suspect had given the authorities information on a man who they said was involved in the bombing on Monday of a shrine in the Muslim holy city of Meshed in which 25 people died.

China Sets Price Rises To Bolster Its Harvest

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Fearing a poor harvest, which could add to social instability in China, the Communist Party leadership has approved price increases of 40 percent for wheat, rice and other grains.

The price of grain, particularly of wheat and rice, is the most sensitive item in the household budget for most of China's 1.2 billion people. The price increases, approved this month, represent an urgent attempt by China's leaders to enlarge the harvest by making farming more lucrative.

Officials said top leaders had decided not to publicize the new price increases, fearing that they would touch off panic buying across the country. State-run news organizations were told not to report the increases, Chinese journalists said.

The increases followed an appeal to farmers by Deputy Prime Minister Zhu Rongji last month to increase grain production to forestall a food crisis. Official projections showed a 12 percent decline in grain crop acreage down this summer.

Millions of farmers are leaving the land to find jobs in towns and cities because their income cannot compete with even low-paying construction jobs in many of the fast-developing coastal provinces.

Fugitive Writer In Bangladesh Seeks U.S. Help

DHAKA, Bangladesh

Taslima Nasreen, a fugitive feminist writer facing an arrest warrant and a death decree from Muslim fundamentalists, has asked for asylum in the United States, newspapers in Bangladesh said Sunday.

She has requested the international women's committee of the writers' group PEN, based in New York, to lobby the U.S. government, the official Bangladesh Times said.

The independent daily New Nation gave details of her request to PEN.

Muslim fundamentalists were outraged when Miss Nasreen, 31, was quoted by India's Statesman newspaper as saying that Islam's holy book, the Koran, should be "revised thoroughly." She has denied making the comment.

The government ordered her arrest after The Bangladesh Times reprinted the Statesman article on June 4. A fundamentalist leader, Mufi Nazrul Islam, later offered a \$2,500 reward for her death.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

CONSIDER the following experts: David Berkowitz, Jim Payne, Larry Cohen, Bobby Levin, Michael Rosenberg, Alan Sontag, Kathie Wei-Sender and Zia. One might think this a list of contenders in the Goldman Pairs, and many of them were.

It is, however, a roster of celebrities who have been lecturing at the New York City Club on the subject of bridge. At an earlier lecture, the problem of finding the club queen on the diagrammed deal was discussed.

South lands in three clubs after West has opened with one diamond and raised the response of one heart. West cashes two diamond winners and leads a third round. South of course plays dummy's ten, and East ruffs and leads the queen of hearts.

At this point South should know the full distribution, thanks to a dog-in-the-night clue. Just as Sherlock Holmes drew a vital inference from the failure of a dog to bark in the night, so South can conclude that the opposing spades are divided four-four, since neither

opponent has barked in that suit. He knows that West began with five diamonds, and must have three of the seven missing hearts in view of the bidding. That leaves room for one club.

So South wins the heart return with the ace, leads to the club king and confidently finesses the jack. Then the ace removes East's queen, and the contract is safe. Dummy is entered with a spade lead to the king, and a heart loser is discarded on the diamond queen.

NORTH
K 6 4
Q 4 2
A 10 7 2
K 7 2

WEST (D)
Q 10 3 2
K 8 3
A K J 8 4
A 6

EAST
J 8 5
Q J 10 9
A 5
Q 8 4 3

SOUTH
A 7
Q 4 5
K 6 3
A J 10 9 5

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: West 1♣, North 1♦, South 1♥, West 2♦, North 2♥, South 3♣, West 3♦, North 3♥, South 4♣.

West led the diamond king.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Greeting to World's Cup Fans: This Visit May Be Hazardous

Eye-catching signs have been posted at Customs and Immigration stations in airports serving the nine American cities playing host to the World Cup soccer tournament.

"Be alert in crowds — on busy streets, on public transportation, at public events, etc." The colorful 24-by-36-inch posters warn: "Keep a firm grip on your possessions, and don't be distracted."

That's one of 27 warnings, in basic English, on five different posters created by the National Crime Prevention Council, a private Washington-based public interest group. It says that since foreigners recently have been targets of violent crimes from Miami to California, those flocking to the World Cup games aren't likely to be exceptions.

Pocket-size brochures duplicating the poster warnings are also being distributed.

Other warnings include: "Go with a friend or in a group; it's safer than going alone." "Don't wear expensive jewelry or display large amounts of cash in public places." When driving, "Keep all car doors locked and windows rolled up at all times."

Short Takes

Guayabera shirts are the summer uniform for employees of sweltering Dade County, Florida, which includes Miami. A guayabera is a loose-fitting, comfortable, front-pleated, four-pocketed shirt worn by men all over Latin America and the Caribbean. It is not only comfortable, it is a political statement, according to the county commission chairman, Arthur Teale. In Miami, where roughly half of the 2 million people are Hispanic, "Wearing a guayabera is a way of demonstrating, without words or explanation, an acceptance of another culture," he says. The guayabera is thought to take its name from a region in Cuba. Sancti Spiritus, which was rich in guava (guayabo) trees. The residents were called guayaberos. The shirts are said to have been designed with plenty of pockets to hold the fruit.

Each year in the United States, 6,000 babies die in their cribs of sudden infant death syndrome. Perhaps 2,000 such crib deaths could be prevented if babies were put to sleep on their sides or backs instead of on their stomachs, according to the U.S. surgeon general's office and other health organizations. Putting infants to sleep on their stomachs, for reasons that are still unclear, increases the risk of crib death. "SIDS is one of medicine's unsolved mysteries," despite intense research, said Dr. Duane Alexander, a federal health official. "But face-down sleeping has given us a risk factor that we can do something about."

A woman in Woodstock, Georgia, who slapped her unruly 9-year-old son in public is now facing a felony charge of cruelty to children, the Atlanta Journal-Constitution reports. Police handcuffed the mother, Lynn Kivi, took mug shots and jailed her until her husband could raise bail set at \$22,050. Mrs. Kivi said her son, Chuck, had been misbehaving and had started picking on his 12-year-old sister, Sarah. "I told him, 'You don't speak to anybody that way.' He shot back, 'I'm not talking to you.' He slapped him across the face. A store employee phoned the police. Mrs. Kivi was charged with causing "excessive physical or mental pain," punishable by one to 20 years in prison.

More and more amateur gardeners are making the best of limited space with espaliers (pronounced es-PAL-yers), shrubs and trees that have been trained to grow flat against a wall or fence, or as free-standing dividers. People with the time and patience can espalier young plants themselves; others can purchase them for roughly \$50 to \$200. "Garden space seems to be shrinking and I've seen a terrific increase in demand for these plants," said Mark Marko of Monrovia Nursery in Azusa, California. John Santos of the Poundridge Nursery in Pound Ridge, New York, said, "Five years ago I bought 25 espaliers for our spring and summer season. This year I bought 95. And most of them are already gone."

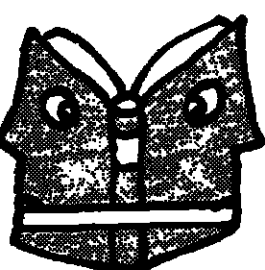
International Herald Tribune.

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Erin Faherty-Mella, executive radio producer at Unesco, is reading "Wanamurragany: The Story of Jack McPhee" by Sally Morgan.

"Even though Jack McPhee, an aborigine, says he feels frustrated trying to explain things to outsiders because their minds think a different way, his story widens one's sense of the brotherhood of man." (Ilse Gersten, IHT)



of the film department at the prestigious George Eastman House of Photography in Rochester, New York.

"The Seductive Cinema" is his tale of a medium and a passion. By the end, you too will be a willing captive.

The tale begins in Cleveland in 1920. Houses had phonograph records and player pianos, but only the downtown district had movie theaters: 147 in all, and by the mid-1920s, averaging

five films a week. Card had sat in just about every one.

He had gotten his first hand-cranked home projector in 1921. By high school, he was renting Douglas Fairbanks' "Robin Hood" and John Barrymore's "Tempest," and showing them to local audiences.

Movies were still considered a low passion. They begged and borrowed from theater, painting and photography. They were "a mixture of science, physiology

and illusion," Card recalls. And they were cheap. Imagine, he says, "an entertainment that was immediately accessible to the illiterate, to the immigrants who hadn't yet learned the language of their new home but were perfectly able to understand the nuances of pantomime that they encountered in the nickelodeons, where the movies first met their public."

By the time he came to the Eastman House in 1948, Card had a collection of some 800 films. His department built a major archive, and he does not conceal his glee over the fact that in 1952 the Museum of Modern Art, which had been collecting films since 1935, began to borrow and exhibit his holdings.

A museum official had dismissed him as a "buff" who preferred trivia to art. Perhaps the official was right, Card writes. "but hundreds of great films that exist today would not be available but for our buffdom."

When Card visited Cecil B. DeMille in 1953, DeMille was

planning the second version of "The 10 Commandments." The jawbone of an ass was lying on the desk of his "Mussolini-sized office." he picked it up and brandished it, "showing me how Samson, even without the direction of Cecil B. DeMille, could have wielded it as lethally as did Victor Mature." but refused to let the Eastman House staff make copies of his films on the grounds that writers who viewed them might steal his plots.

Anecdotes are unfurled and facts are corrected. D.W. Griffith did not shoot the first close-up, as he claimed. The first close-up was shot by James Williamson in the 1901 British film "The Swallow," in which a man approached the camera, appeared to swallow it and the photographer, then retreated, munching on both.

Card reappraises the legendary (Griffith, Barrymore, Erich von Stroheim), and he reintroduces the obscure.

How nice to learn that the vibrant Clara Bow, often pa-

tronized as all id and no craft, could give her director a lesson in filmmaking. While she was making "It," Clarence Badger told her to gaze at her sweetheart with an expression of "lingering callike longing."

The callike longing was followed by a look of lurid passion, then one of chaste appeal. Badger stopped the camera and asked what was going on.

Bow explained that the first expression was for "the loveless dames," the second for the boys and their papas and the third for the old women, who would decide that she was pure after all. "and having got me mixed up with the character I'm playing, they'd come again when my next picture showed up."

Card reminds us that silent film was, and always should be, accompanied by music. It is not silent; it is speechless. And it can leave you breathless.

Margo Jefferson is on the staff of The New York Times.

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Talks With North Korea

President Bill Clinton's announcement on Wednesday came as a relief: North Korea had persuaded him that it was suspending its nuclear program for now; consequently, the United States would resume high-level talks with the North on July 8. Mr. Clinton paid tribute to Jimmy Carter's mission to Pyongyang: "It is the beginning of a new stage in our efforts to pursue a non-nuclear Korean Peninsula."

Now that nuclear diplomacy with North Korea is finally getting back to the negotiating table where it belongs, President Clinton has to keep it there. He can accomplish that by cutting through the bickering in his own administration and putting his personal stamp on a sound U.S. negotiating strategy. To do that he has to be clear in his own mind about the basic objectives: first, to make the suspension permanent by dismantling the North's nuclear program; second, to learn as much as he can about North Korea's past efforts to divert plutonium; third, to curb North Korea's missile exports.

The president's immediate task, however, is to design a convincing package of inducements. The package would provide new nuclear reactors to replace the ones the North now has. It would promise full diplomatic recognition as well as a peace treaty formally ending the Korean War. And it would detail some of the economic benefits to flow from a new relationship. The North's commitment to allow inspectors to monitor its nuclear reactor and reprocessing plant will ensure, at

least for now, that additional plutonium — enough to build five bombs — will not be extracted from the spent fuel rods now stored in cooling tanks at Yongbyon. But these fuel rods must be disposed of soon. That is an urgent task for the talks.

The North has also agreed not to reload its reactor for now, keeping it from generating more spent fuel that could be turned into plutonium for bombs. The task for the talks is to get North Korea to agree not to reload ever again, and to get an effective ban on reprocessing. That ban could be worked out in talks between the two Koreas. So it is good news that President Kim Il Sung is arranging to meet South Korea's president.

Perhaps the trickiest task facing U.S. negotiators is finding out how far along Pyongyang's nuclear program actually is. The North has not yet allowed international inspectors to determine whether it extracted a bomb's worth of plutonium in 1989, but it has indicated that it would accept special inspections to get at the past as part of an overall settlement.

The Carter mission was a big plus for both sides. The very presence of a former president of the United States reassured Mr. Kim that Washington was sincere about improving relations. Mr. Carter helped Mr. Clinton regain his footing. Now the president needs to put together a persuasive diplomatic package to coax North Korea to become truly nuclear-free.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Wanted, a Cool European

The European Union has been given a chance for second thoughts. To be precise, its politicians have been given another chance to ask themselves what sort of Europe their peoples really want.

There was nothing elegant about Saturday's British veto of Jean-Luc Dehaene as the next leader of the European Commission. It has tossed the Union into yet another crisis. Britain's prime minister, John Major, did it at least partly for motives of domestic political convenience. Nevertheless, the result is right. Mr. Dehaene was the wrong man for the job, on two counts.

First, he was too obviously being pushed into the post on a sudden German-French bandwagon. The announcement at Mulhouse less than a month ago that Mr. Dehaene was the choice of Helmut Kohl and François Mitterrand raised eyebrows in places well beyond Britain. As late as Friday, Mr. Dehaene had the backing of governments responsible for less than two-thirds of the Union's population.

It has always been accepted that a new leader of the Commission must be chosen by unanimity. The case for consensus is even stronger at the present stage of the Union's life, when it has to choose between two very different roads into the future. At such a moment, an attempt by one group of governments to hustle everybody into a hasty decision about a job as important as the Commission's leadership would be liable to return the Union to disunion.

The other argument against Mr. Dehaene is that he too clearly prefers one of those two roads. He is not, unlike the departing Jacques Delors, an ideologue of a federal Europe. He is a fixer more than a philosopher. But he plainly favors an even stronger central government for Europe. His own country, Belgium,

has less sense of a separate national identity than any of the Union's other 11 members. The continuing reluctance of many ordinary Europeans to move further along the federal road was underlined yet again in this month's elections to the European Parliament. To put a man of Mr. Dehaene's convictions at the top of the European bureaucracy would have seemed an attempt to ride roughshod over that reluctance.

So who does get the job? Germany and France can hardly propose Mr. Dehaene again at the new conference summoned for July 15, because Mr. Major says he will not retreat from his veto. His own preferred candidate, Leon Brittan, is almost certainly out. The original favorite, Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands, would still make a good Commission leader, but to give him the post now would need a switch by Messrs. Kohl and Mitterrand.

Otherwise it will have to be a new contender capable of collecting the consensus. There is Peter Sutherland, who comes from strongly pro-Europe Ireland, has run GATT well and can probably overcome the current coolness toward him of Ireland's prime minister. There is Renato Ruggiero, a respected Italian ex-minister long familiar with Brussels. And there is a rich collection of bright Frenchmen whose eyes may be turning toward the Union's politics: Michel Rocard, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, conceivably even Edouard Balladur.

The next president of the Commission should be a man who wants to widen the Union eastward, to take in the new democracies of Central Europe, but who does not seek an overcentralized Union. That is the combination the people of Europe seem to prefer, and it is their chief civil servant's job to provide it.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Electric Cars Aren't Ready

Electric cars offer one very important advantage. Unlike cars that run on gasoline, they produce no smog to pollute cities' air. But they also have one serious disadvantage. They don't exist — not, at least, at a stage of development that allows people to use them as they now typically use their cars.

They have the look of the future about them, and a lot of companies are working on technologies to extend their range. California will require the automobile companies to begin selling them by the end of the decade. The Environmental Protection Agency has to decide by November whether to impose a similar rule on the East Coast from Maine down to Northern Virginia, a strip of states that are under federal orders to get their smog levels down. Hearings are under way.

Requiring a certain percentage of cars sold to be electric is an idea with a lot of appeal. Last winter the Northeastern states voted, 9 to 4, in favor of recommending it to the EPA.

Appealing or not, a legal requirement is unwise. Mandating technological progress by law has been tried many times in America's efforts to protect and improve the environment. Sometimes it works, sometimes not, but the principle is dangerous. It is much more efficient for gov-

ernment to set the standards that an industry has to meet — in this case, auto emissions standards — and let the manufacturers figure out how to meet them.

That is what one advocacy organization, the Environmental Defense Fund, has proposed. It wants less smog, but it would give automakers the flexibility to meet tighter limits however they can do it most effectively. That might even include buying pollution rights from other industries — a power company, for example that had found cheaper ways to cut down its own emissions of those same gases.

Suppose the EPA mandated electric cars in the Washington region, and they were to develop slowly at high cost. To make the required sales, the manufacturers would have to subsidize them by raising the prices of other cars. The economic burden on consumers could be huge.

The auto companies say that the electric car will be extremely expensive. If they are right, the market needs the latitude to turn to other solutions while the engineers continue to work on batteries. But if the electric car can be built as rapidly and inexpensively as its supporters believe, no legal mandate will be needed. It will emerge naturally as the solution for smog-ridden cities.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

The World Trade Organization Is Unlikely to Work

By Karel van Wolferen

This is the first of two articles.

TOKYO — One of the great delusions of the day is the belief that the impending creation of the World Trade Organization will produce a surge in international trade.

Received wisdom in America has the WTO turning the results of the Uruguay Round of trade talks under the old, looser GATT arrangement into a giant push for unfettered international competition, bringing major benefits to American consumers and businesses. New mechanisms for resolving trade disputes are advertised as shielding future generations against pernicious protectionism. A boost in global prosperity is around the corner, if only special interests wishing to prevent U.S. ratification can be kept at bay.

Were it but true. More likely is a hastening of the day when bilateral reprisals will threaten to end the relatively free international exchange of economic opportunities that GATT was designed to promote. For the assortment of trade negotiators and GATT officials who rushed the Uruguay Round to a putatively successful conclusion have danced around the biggest obstacle to a smoothly

functioning trade regime — the incompatibility of institutions that characterize the economies of main participants.

Failure to deal with this incompatibility has long nullified the intended rewards of trade negotiation and has diminished GATT as an effective guardian over the laudable effort to promote a maximum of consumer welfare around the world.

The rationale for the old GATT and the new WTO is that public interest is served by free trade, and that groups which may experience disadvantage from free trade need to be restrained from using their political influence against it. But a properly functioning international trade regime presupposes commonality of purpose.

Some countries do not share the American, and essentially also European, view that the purpose of economic activity is consumer welfare. They may view it as a means to attain other ends more political than economic in nature. In the Japanese case, with which I am most familiar, expan-

sion of productive capacity is inextricably tied up with an unexamined (but assumed) struggle for national power.

If companies are encouraged to export regardless of profit, as Japanese companies are, consumers in the target country are served for a while, but the resulting erosion of that country's industrial base will eventually make its consumers less wealthy and push many of them into unemployment.

This example also happens to contain the cause of America's biggest international economic problem: the incompatibility between Japanese and American economic organizations.

U.S. corporations are legal entities with identifiable owners whose relations and transactions with other economic organizations are ultimately aimed at profit making. Big Japanese companies are sociopolitical entities that own each other. Their transactions are ultimately directed by mutual protection and the attainment of shared, long-range expansionary goals.

How else to explain the continued massive exports by many Japanese companies at a time when, thanks to the sharp fall of the dollar and other currencies relative to the yen, the prices they realize do not cover fixed costs, much less return a profit?

Other examples of institutional incompatibility abound. U.S. antitrust law curtails collective exploitation of the marketplace; Japanese antitrust law is not worth the paper it is written on. Industrial associations to which Japanese companies in a particular sector must belong are endowed with extralegal power that severely curtails independent corporate decision-making.

Many large Japanese commercial banks, and even larger numbers of nonbank financial institutions, are technically bankrupt by Western accounting standards; yet the protective institutional web in which they are embedded has allowed them to subsidize manufacturers which have lost heavily on their exports in their drive for market share.

Indeed, the consolidation of economic power by *keiretsu* (interrelated companies) and bureaucracy-linked industrial associations in the 1970s and '80s

made the distinction between public and private sectors — upon which the intellectual justification for the WTO depends — as good as meaningless in Japan.

To single out one Japanese institution: The officials of the Ministry of Finance are essentially accountable to no one — not to the prime minister, the finance minister, the Diet or the media. Yet they have the informal right to intervene in every Japanese financial transaction.

They can determine interest rates, maintain the stock market at a level they want so as to prevent economic breakdown, and ultimately decide which corporations receive credit and which do not. They monopolize vital information, without which outsiders, such as ambitious politicians, cannot control them.

As the politically driven Japanese economy has grown to become the second largest in the world, the incompatibilities turn into ever more formidable causes of economic conflict.

The writer, a political analyst living in Japan, is author of "The Enigma of Japanese Power." He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

Let's Have Second Thoughts About the Globalized Economy

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is distinctly possible that the United States will not accept the trading reforms won from Europe and Asia last year at the cost of much international uproar and reciprocal national blackmail. President Bill Clinton told the Business Roundtable in Washington last week that top executives must do everything they can to get the GATT reform legislation through Congress this year, because if they don't it may never pass in internationally acceptable form.

Congress has decided that it does not like the looks of the new World Trade Organization that is to replace GATT and discipline world trade. They think it may prove too powerful. It will certainly limit the United States' ability to apply unilateral and arbitrary trade reprisals, as it does now. Republicans in particular are against changes that are supposed to take place in U.S. budget rules concerning lost tariff income.

Trade legislation is an extremely dull subject to those not professionally devoted to the matter, such as Washington lobbyists whose business clients want more free trade for themselves but less for their competitors. However, it would be a remarkable humiliation for the United States if Congress rejected the outcome of the intense and complicated Uruguay Round negotiations, which be-

gan eight years ago and were finally signed in Marrakesh early this year.

Three administrations, two Republican and one Democratic, have lectured and sometimes bullied the rest of the world about the necessity for freer international trade. They finally got approximately what the United States said it wanted. Now Congress is suggesting that America may not want it after all.

Those with the last laugh are those who have questioned the allegedly universal blessings of liberalized international trade. If Congress does reject the Uruguay Round agreements, this would be a wounding blow to the doctrine of free traders who dominate U.S. and Western European economic theory and trade policy.

There is a rumbling revolt — in Western Europe, at least — against the trade orthodoxy of the Thatcher and Reagan years. In Asia, these ideas have never had the acceptance they enjoyed in the West. Japan and the new Asian industrial countries have very sensibly profited from America's enthusiasm for liberal trade while protecting their own markets in ingenious and unacknowledged ways. In Western Europe, opinions have been divided. Maritime Britain is a free trader.

Under Margaret Thatcher and her successor, John Major, the British government has resolutely insisted that Britain benefits from having sold a large part of its manufacturing industry to foreign groups anxious to install trading bridgeheads in Europe. It would, they said, all come out for the best in the end — "in the long run," that is, when, as John Maynard Keynes would have observed, Mrs. Thatcher and her friends will be dead.

Germany is a free-trading country. France and the Latin countries to its south have always been more protectionist. The European Parliament elections earlier this month saw an unexpectedly strong showing by French parties critical of the conventional wisdom about free trade. Historically, the French have tended to associate free trade with falling living standards and the loss of social protection, whereas the opposite is true in Germany.

The conventional wisdom, though, says that trade raises living standards, the more of it the higher the standards. But that is theory, and trade is not conducted in the ivory tower. Competition pressed Western manufacturers during the past decade have too often looked for their "productivity" increases in reduced wages and social protection for the labor force. This is antiseptically described as improved labor flexibility, but has in fact

meant that workers have paid the cost of the undoubted other benefits of liberalized international trade.

A recent article by Michel Hansenne, director general of the International Labor Organization, proposes that admission to the new World Trade Organization be linked to the trade union guarantees and free collective bargaining requirements of the ILO. That would provide some insurance against "social dumping" while protecting the developing countries' access to advanced markets.

However, the U.S. Congress could solve the problem in its own way, by failing to pass the agreement. This would leave the world with its present trade regime, and probably in a drift toward large trading blocs in North America, Europe (including Eastern Europe) and at least a part of Asia.

It approaches heresy to suggest it, but perhaps that would not be such a bad thing. Holding back the pace of trade liberalization would give the world an opportunity to explore the costs as well as the benefits of the globalized economy — a very recent development, about which we may know less than we think. The experience of the last decade recommends a certain prudence.

International Herald Tribune
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Behind the Dollar's Long Slide, a Lack of Confidence in Clinton

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The recent decline of the American dollar, including a slide that makes the U.S. penny worth no more than a Japanese yen, can seem inconsistent with basic economic theory. According to the textbooks, currencies are strong when the home economies are strong, and weak when they are in recession. Therefore the classic expectation, with the American economy now doing better than its rivals in Japan and Europe, would be for a strong dollar.

The American economy has been in a moderate recovery for 18 months, while Japan has been in a recession and Europe has stagnated. Companies have reduced their debt, and inflation is so low that even Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan admits that it is no threat. Yet the dollar has been on a

gentle downward slope for more than a year, in part because the Clinton administration was more than willing to see the dollar decline, so as to exert pressure on Japan to reduce its trade surplus with the United States.

The theory: a cheap dollar would help American exports to Japan, and hurt Japanese exports to America.

On Tuesday the dollar temporarily, and for the first time, sank fractionally below the threshold of 100 yen. (Around the time of the Plaza accord of 1985, it took about 250 yen to buy one dollar.) Last month, when the dollar appeared ready to break this psychological barrier, a round of concerted central bank intervention brought the dollar back to 105. But it didn't hold there.

The dollar also slid on Tuesday to a nine-month low against the Deutsche mark, that is, below 1.59 marks, in part because Germany, like Japan, began to show some signs of coming out of its deep slump.

On Friday, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen publicly confirmed a new effort by the Group of Seven to break the dollar's slide. He said the action reflected "a shared concern about recent developments in financial markets."

Mr. Bentsen thus has abandoned last year's benign neglect of the dollar. But it is not clear that intervention alone, however massive, will turn the tide in today's highly mobile and global financial markets. Despite Friday's intervention, the dollar

weakened slightly, approaching the 100 yen level again.

In an interview, the New York economist Henry Kaufman said: "Bentsen has to get out there and say: 'A decline in the value of the dollar is against America's interest, and against the interest of the rest of the world, and we will not tolerate a speculative attack on the dollar.'"

Conservatives like John Makin of the American Enterprise Institute and former Fed member Wayne Angell call on the Fed to go all out in defense of the dollar by sharply boosting interest rates, without regard to what that might do to the economy.

I would not be surprised by a symbolic boost in the Fed's discount rate in support of Group of Seven intervention. But the dollar problem will not be solved by interest rate austerity alone.

There are some rational economic reasons that help explain the dollar's weakness. For example, the Fed's rapid-fire, preemptive rate increases this year resulted in an unexpected burst in long-term bonds. Many foreign investors worry that their bond price losses in dollar-denominated issues will not be covered by the rising yields, and so they sell.

Martin Hufbauer, chief economist of the Baysische Vereinsbank of Germany, notes, also, that given the disparity of income between American economic growth rates and those abroad, the U.S. current account deficit likely will double to around \$120 billion from \$66 billion in 1992.

Yet the weakness of the dollar may be more political than eco-

nomic. A series of negative events, some of which could have been avoided, have shaken the faith of foreign governments and investors in the wisdom and/or the durability of the Clinton administration.

Concern over U.S.-Japanese relations was one important factor in the speculative bust in the stock and bond markets earlier this year. The Clinton administration recognized this, and wisely backed away from some of its harsh anti-Japan rhetoric. But no one is yet sure of the outcome of trade negotiations with Japan, or whether the Japanese, in retaliation, might reduce the flow of their capital investments outside of Japan.

Then there are the president's personal troubles — Whitewater, Paula Jones, and his desperate struggle to get the 1994 domestic legislative program through Congress. Bob Woodward's book "The Agenda" made him look weak and ineffective. Washington is also rife with rumors that his foreign policy team is likely to be dismantled, starting with Secretary of State Warren Christopher. (Possible successors mentioned include General Colin Powell, Ambassador to Japan Walter Mondale, and Mr. Bentsen.)

A restoration of confidence President Clinton and his ability to exert global leadership would be the best tonic for the dollar, more potent than coordinated intervention, however large well-timed. How can that be achieved? I wish I knew.

The Washington Post

The Real Role Models Are Personal

By Brent Staples

NEW YORK — America deludes itself about why its children behave as they do. In the suburbs we herd them into malls and let them grow up in a community, under the impression that what you can buy is who you are. In the cities we raise them in devastated, parentless settings, where drug addiction and random gunfire rule the day.

After all that, when children behave badly we inexplicably lay the blame at the tarnished feet of America's sports gods.

We blame Michael Jordan, for gambling. We blame Charles Barkley, for spitting on a fan. Now we're blaming O. J. Simpson, for battering his wife and for being accused of her murder. The blame of which I speak is indirectly assigned, a consequence of that seemingly innocuous phrase "role model." The term entered the language 30 years ago. Initially, a "role model" was someone whose successes other people — and especially children — might emulate.

As the television age wore on, there came a subtle shift in meaning. A "role model" became someone who, by virtue of fame and money, was appointed surrogate parent to America's young. These are peculiar "parents": indeed, they live behind television screens, never meet their "children," and are expected to inspire by force of fame alone. Any failing on their part is regarded as a betrayal of the nation, and a tragedy for all those

ple between the ages of 11 and 25 find friendship, surrogate parents, academic training — and college scholarships.

Mr. Marshall says inner-city kids are confused and violent because they have been "orphans" — by family, community, government and the media. No athletes, grinning or otherwise, can reach them. His role is to recreate families for these children.

He is also the host of "Street Soldiers," an extraordinary violence-intervention project. At a time when many radio talk shows have become little more than noise, Mr. Marshall's is the equivalent of a radio "parent," broadcast weekly on San Francisco's KMET.

He reaches an audience of 40,000 to 50,000 young people, many of whom he advises on such pressing matters as how not to shoot people and how to avoid being shot.

The results speak for themselves. "Street Soldiers" has a proven record of averting the reprisal shootings that often follow initial episodes of violence. And since the Omega Boys Club opened in 1987, more than 100 young people who might well have gone to jail, or to graveyards, have gone to college instead.

That's what a role model is: someone who loves and works and encourages and lays on hands. All the rest is noise and empty air.

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Election Favorite

PARIS — The interregnum caused by the tragic death of M. Carnot will be speedily brought to an end by the election of his successor. Had the election been long delayed, political parties in France, who are so divided, would have torn each other in pieces. The prospects of M. Casimir-Perier appear to have brightened, and enthusiasts even talk of his being elected at the first ballot. The excitement caused among the population of Lyons by the assassination of President Carnot appears to have subsided, and there is no longer any fear of disturbances.

1919: New Prohibition?

NEW YORK — There is a strong belief here that President Wilson intends to put an end to war-time prohibition. Nevertheless, Congress yesterday [June 25] pro-

ceeded to draw up enforcement regulations, making two provisions: first, for war-time prohibition, and second, for Constitutional prohibition. In several towns, including Boston and New York, saloon-keepers say they will continue to sell wine.

1944: Russia Advances

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The Red Army captured by storm yesterday [June 26] two of the five chief fortresses of Hitler's "fatherland line" in White Russia and liberated more than 1,700 inhabited cities. Vitebsk and Zhlobin, the two strong points that fell, were the northern and southern anchors of the German line, which appeared last night to be on the verge of collapse. The Red Army Vitebsk, which is seventy miles from the Old Polish Border,

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Canadian Rollers

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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	文化程度	政治面貌	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	工人	小学	党员	
李国强	男	38	河南	农民	初中	团员	
张为民	男	52	河北	干部	高中	党员	
刘永红	女	30	湖北	教师	大学	党员	
陈大伟	男	28	湖南	学生	高中	团员	
赵子龙	男	40	山西	工人	小学	党员	
周小芳	女	35	安徽	护士	中专	党员	
吴建刚	男	33	浙江	工程师	大学	党员	
孙文杰	男	48	江西	干部	高中	党员	
郑晓峰	男	25	四川	学生	高中	团员	
冯志远	男	55	广东	工人	小学	党员	
马建军	男	37	广西	农民	初中	团员	
徐为民	男	42	福建	干部	高中	党员	
黄永红	女	29	贵州	教师	大学	党员	
朱大伟	男	31	云南	学生	高中	团员	
李国强	男	44	陕西	工人	小学	党员	
张为民	男	50	甘肃	干部	高中	党员	
刘永红	女	32	宁夏	护士	中专	党员	
陈大伟	男	27	青海	学生	高中	团员	
赵子龙	男	39	内蒙古	工人	小学	党员	
周小芳	女	34	新疆	教师	大学	党员	
吴建刚	男	36	吉林	工程师	大学	党员	
孙文杰	男	47	辽宁	干部	高中	党员	
郑晓峰	男	26	黑龙江	学生	高中	团员	
冯志远	男	54	山东	工人	小学	党员	
马建军	男	35	河南	农民	初中	团员	
徐为民	男	41	河北	干部	高中	党员	
黄永红	女	28	湖北	教师	大学	党员	
朱大伟	男	30	湖南	学生	高中	团员	
李国强	男	43	山西	工人	小学	党员	
张为民	男	49	安徽	干部	高中	党员	
刘永红	女	31	浙江	护士	中专	党员	
陈大伟	男	26	江西	学生	高中	团员	
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Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, June 24.

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FUND										
	FUND	ASSETS	NAV	YTD	1-YR	3-YR	5-YR	10-YR	RISK	STATUS
1	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
2	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
3	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
4	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
5	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
6	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
7	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
8	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
9	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
10	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
11	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
12	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
13	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
14	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
15	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
16	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
17	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
18	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
19	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
20	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
21	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
23	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
24	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
25	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
26	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
27	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
28	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
29	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
30	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
31	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
32	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
33	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
34	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
35	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
36	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
37	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
38	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
39	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
40	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
41	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
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43	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
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47	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
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63	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
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69	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
70	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
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83	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
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98	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
99	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
100	Amersong	26	21	45%	21	21	21	21	21	21
B										
101	BEST	106	35	499%	31	31	31	31	31	31
102	BEST	106	35	499%	31	31	31	31	31	31
103	BEST	106	35	499%	31	31	31	31	31	31
104	BEST	106	35	499%	31	31	31	31	31	31
105	BEST	106	35	499%	31	31	31	31	31	31
106	BEST	106	35	499%	31	31	31	31	31	31
107	BEST	106	35	499%	31	31	31	31	31	31
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110	BEST	106	35	499%	31	31	31	31	31	31
111	BEST	106	35	499%	31	31	31	31	31	31
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113	BEST	106	35	499%	31	31	31	31	31	31
114	BEST	106	35	499%	31	31	31	31	31	31
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145	BEST	106	35	499%	31	31	31	31	31	31
146	BEST	106	35	499%	31	31	31	31	31	31
147	BEST	106	35	499%	31	31	31	31	31	31
148	BEST	106	35	499%	31	31	31	31	31	31
149	BEST	106	35	499%	31	31	31	31	31	31
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1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	2595-96	2596-97	2597-98	2598-99	2599-00	2600-01	2601-02	2602-03	2603-04	2604-05	2605-06	2606-07	2607-08	2608-09	2609-10	2610-11	2611-12	2612-13	2613-14	2614-15	2615-16	2616-17	2617-18	2618-19	2619-20	2620-21	2621-22	2622-23	2623-24	2624-25	2625-26	2626-27	2627-28	2628-29	2629-30	2630-31	2631-32	2632-33	2633-34	2634-35	2635-36	2636-37	2637-38	2638-39	2639-40	2640-41	2641-42	2642-43	2643-44	2644-45	2645-46	2646-47	2647-48	2648-49	2649-50	2650-51	2651-52	2652-53	2653-54	2654-55	2655-56	2656-57	2657-58	2658-59	2659-60	2660-61	2661-62	2662-63	2663-64	2664-65	2665-66	2666-67	2667-68	2668-69	2669-70	2670-71	2671-72	2672-73	2673-74	2674-75	2675-76	2676-77	2677-78	2678-79	2679-80	2680-81	2681-82	2682-83	2683-84	2684-85	2685-86	2686-87	2687-88	2688-89	2689-90	2690-91	2691-92	2692-93	2693-94	2694-95	2695-96	2696-97	2697-98	2698-99	2699-00	2700-01	2701-02	2702-03	2703-04	2704-05	2705-06	2706-07	2707-08	2708-09	2709-10	2710-11	2711-12	2712-13	2713-14	2714-15	2715-16	2716-17	2717-18	2718-19	2719-20	2720-21	2721-22	2722-23	2723-24	2724-25	2725-26	2726-27	2727-28	2728-29	2729-30	2730-31	2731-32	2732-33	2733-34	2734-35	2735-36	2736-37	2737-38	2738-39	2739-40	2740-41	2741-42	2742-43	2743-44	2744-45	2745-46	2746-47	2747-48	2748-49	2749-50	2750-51	2751-52	2752-53	2753-54	2754-55	2755-56	2756-57	2757-58	2758-59	2759-60	2760-61	2761-62	2762-63	2763-64	2764-65	2765-66	2766-67	2767-68	2768-69	2769-70	2770-71	2771-72	2772-73	2773-74	2774-75	2775-76	2776-77	2777-78	2778-79	2779-80	2780-81	2781-82	2782-83	2783-84	2784-85	2785-86	2786-87	2787-88	2788-89	2789-90	2790-91	2791-92	2792-93	2793-94	2794-95	2795-96	2796-97	2797-98	2798-99	2799-00	2800-01	2801-02	2802-03	2803-04	2804-05	2805-06	2806-07	2807-08	2808-09	2809-10	2810-11	2811-12	2812-13	2813-14	2814-15	2815-16	2816-17	2817-18	2818-19	2819-20	2820-21	2821-22	2822-23	2823-24	2824-25	2825-26	2826-27	2827-28	2828-29	2829-30	2830-31	2831-32	2832-33	2833-34	2834-35	2835-36	2836-37	2837-38	2838-39	2839-40	2840-41	2841-42	2842-43	2843-44	2844-45	2845-46	2846-47	2847-48	2848-49	2849-50	2850-51	2851-52	2852-53	2853-54	2854-55	2855-56	2856-57	2857-58	2858-59	2859-60	2860-61	2861-62	2862-63	2863-64	2864-65	2865-66	2866-67	2867-68	2868-69	2869-70	2870-71	2871-72	2872-73	2873-74	2874-75	2875-76	2876-77	2877-78	2878-79	2879-80	2880-81	2881-82	2882-83	2883-84	2884-85	2885-86	2886-87	2887-88	2888-89	2889-90	2890-91	2891-92	2892-93	2893-94	2894-95	2895-96	2896-97	2897-98	2898-99	2899-00	2900-01	2901-02	2902-03	2903-04	2904-05	2905-06	2906-07	2907-08	2908-09	2909-10	2910-11	2911-12	2912-13	2913-14	2914-15	2915-16	2916-17	2917-18	2918-19	2919-20	2920-21	2921-22	2922-23	2923-24	2924-25	2925-26	2926-27	2927-28	2928-29	2929-30	2930-31	2931-32	2932-33	2933-34	2934-35	2935-36	2936-37	2937-38	2938-39	2939-40	2940-41	2941-42	2942-43	2943-44	2944-45	2945-46	2946-47	2947-48	2948-49	2949-50	2950-51	2951-52	2952-53	2953-54	2954-55	2955-56	2956-57	2957-58	2958-59	2959-60	2960-61	2961-62	2962-63	2963-64	2964-65	2965-66	2966-67	2967-68	2968-69	2969-70	2970-71	2971-72	2972-73	2973-74	2974-75	2975-76	2976-77	2977-78	2978-7
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6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and dates, arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a standard font. The list appears to be a record of births or deaths, with the names of the individuals and the dates of their birth or death.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and dates, arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a standard font. The list appears to be a record of births or deaths, with the names of the individuals and the dates of their birth or death.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and dates, arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a standard font. The list appears to be a record of births or deaths, with the names of the individuals and the dates of their birth or death.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and dates, arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a standard font. The list appears to be a record of births or deaths, with the names of the individuals and the dates of their birth or death.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and dates, arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a standard font. The list appears to be a record of births or deaths, with the names of the individuals and the dates of their birth or death.

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BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Monday, June 27, 1994

Page 9

CAPITAL MARKETS

Bond Markets Still Caught In the Dollar's Undertow

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The closing week of what probably ranks as the worst six months in the international bond market risks being as volatile as any yet seen. Currency markets are clearly headed for turmoil after last week's concerted intervention failed to stabilize the dollar. And bond markets are vulnerable to a final last gasp from investors who, having waited to the last minute for better prices, will be bailing out before the end of the half-year reporting period.

Although analysts are of one voice in arguing that European bonds are exceedingly attractive investments at current yields, they also agree that bargaining awaits resolution of the disturbance in the currency market and clarification of what interest rate moves the U.S. and German central banks are prepared to accept.

Britain and Spain are markets best positioned to advance.

The markets best positioned to advance, analysts say, are those that so far have lost the most — notably Britain and Spain. At the start of the year, 10-year British government paper was yielding 75 basis points, or 3/4 of a percentage point, above German yields. By last week, that spread had widened to 183 basis points. For Spanish bonds, the spread has widened to 370 basis points from 253.

For now, analysts agree, what little money is being committed to new investments is not crossing borders. This helps explain the surprisingly good reception of last week's global offering of \$1.5 billion from the Federal National Mortgage Association, or Fannie Mae.

This was the U.S. mortgage agency's first venture into the international market, and managers reported a whopping 65 percent of the issue was placed outside the United States and two-thirds of that was sold in Europe and the Middle East. Bankers said the paper appealed to investors who were holding dollars from interest income or redemptions but acknowledged that the bulk of demand was switches out of Treasury holdings.

U.S. agency paper is not actively traded in Europe. Thus, even though Fannie Mae's domestic issues usually are priced to yield 28 basis points over Treasury paper, international investors prefer to forgo the extra yield for the liquidity of Treasuries.

Fannie Mae's global format overcomes this hurdle. In addition, the 10-year bonds are non-callable — a change from its domestic practice of issuing only callable paper. The combination of widening the international investor base and issuing non-callable paper enabled managers to price the paper at only 25 basis points over the benchmark rate, a saving worth \$4.5 million to the issuer.

Canada's larger \$2 billion offering but with a maturity for only

See BONDS, Page 11

Orders For Tools Fall 18%

Bloomberg Business News

WASHINGTON — U.S. machine tool orders fell 18.5 percent during May as higher interest rates retarded economic activity, industry figures showed Sunday.

Economists monitor tool orders to gauge factory output and business investment.

The Association for Manufacturing Technology, which prepared the report, said orders declined to \$336.85 million in May after rising 11.6 percent in April, initially reported as an 11.7 percent gain.

Compared with a year earlier, tool orders were up 6.7 percent. While higher interest rates slowed domestic economic growth, foreign demand for U.S.-made goods has been restrained by recessions in Germany and Japan.

"If exports begin to turn around, this could be a very good year," said Albert Moore, of the industry association.

By category, metal-forming tool orders decreased 41.8 percent in May to \$115.50 million after rising 66 percent in April. Metal-cutting tool orders rose 3 percent to \$221.35 million last month after declining 14.3 percent.

Total tool shipments decreased 2.6 percent during May to \$335.20 million after rising 8 percent in April.

The backlog of orders, which tracks manufacturing ability to meet demand, increased 0.1 percent in May to \$1.7 billion after rising 4.3 percent in April.

The Federal Reserve's latest Tanzi Book said interest rates are slowing U.S. growth.

Root of Dollar Woes: Lack of Buyers

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Like snowflakes and fingerprints, financial crises are never identical. But the distinguishing feature of the one now developing in the foreign exchange market is especially relevant because it defines the problem and suggests that finding a solution will not be easy.

The main characteristic is international investors' unwillingness to purchase the U.S. dollar.

At first glance it may seem to be of little importance whether the dollar is sagging because market operators are actively dumping it or because they passively refuse to buy it. Either way the currency is weak.

But the distinction is critical. It explains why Friday's concerted intervention by some 17 central banks led by the Federal Reserve Board failed to lift the dollar, and that, in turn, underlines what a difficult task officials face in establishing a floor from which the dollar can advance.

Market professionals see the dollar remaining weak and headed for a possibly prolonged period of tension, particularly against the Deutsche mark.

The weekend resignation of the Japanese government will not have helped the mood, but analysts expect the Bank of Japan to maintain its long-standing policy of heavy dollar intervention to keep the yen above 100 to the dollar.

The dollar ended the week at 100.525 yen after briefly trading at an historic

low of 99.65 yen. The government crisis in Japan puts on hold any attempt to resolve the long-running trade dispute with Washington.

"This does not necessarily undermine the outlook for the dollar against the yen," said John Lipsky at Salomon Brothers in New York. "But it's also hard to imagine that Japanese investors will be encouraged to make new portfolio shifts at this time. It will keep the dollar under pressure against the yen."

Analysts expect greater pressure on the dollar versus the mark. The dollar ended last week at 1.584 DM, a new low for the year, and, in the view of many analysts, it is headed to the low 1.50s. Such downward pressure, they added, would pull the dollar lower against the yen.

The prevailing mood in the market is that the dollar remains weak until the Fed increases short-term interest rates. Most analysts argue that an increase of at least half a percentage point in the cost of overnight money to 4.75 percent will be needed to restore calm.

The main question is whether the Fed moves quickly or waits for evidence that such a rise is justified by a still too rapid rate of domestic growth. This week will see reports on May factory orders, personal income and leading indicators and next week begins with the Fed's policy-making meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday, followed on Friday by the important June employment report and then the annual weekend summit meet-

ing of the Group of Seven heads of state in Naples, Italy.

Mr. Lipsky asserts that the Fed would probably prefer to wait for new data confirming still rapid growth before raising rates again. But he sees no problem for it to do so earlier.

"Given that a crisis appears to be building, I don't believe the Fed perceives there is a dilemma between its domestic goals of sustaining noninflationary growth and its international goals of stabilizing the currency and restoring confidence. I don't think the Fed will need to wait new data before acting."

Market analysts agree that the central banks would have had much more success in intervening to support the dollar if speculators had placed huge bets on a continuing fall of the currency.

These so-called short positions are notoriously fickle and easily driven into reverse at the first sign of concerted intervention. Massive unwinding by short-sellers usually drives an attacked currency much higher.

When there are no big short positions, intervention will drive up a currency so long as the central banks are buying it. But when the officials withdraw, the currency resumes its fall.

Indeed, the spectacular failure of Friday's intervention left some market professionals questioning whether the central banks were trying to honey a bear

See DOLLAR, Page 11

FBI Asks Germany For Aid in VW Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Deutsche

BONN — The FBI has asked Germany to help in the industrial espionage case brought by General Motors Corp. against Volkswagen AG, a Justice Ministry spokesman said Sunday.

The spokesman confirmed a report that the FBI had requested the ministry's assistance in investigating José Ignacio López de Arriortua, the former General Motors vice president who switched allegiance to Volkswagen.

The FBI also wants to see the files of the Darmstadt prosecutor's office, which is investigating the industrial espionage accusation in Germany, the report said.

General Motors' German subsidiary Adam Opel AG has accused Mr. López and other employees who followed him to VW of taking material containing industrial secrets with them.

The report in the German magazine Der Spiegel said U.S. investigators had determined which documents disappeared from GM's Detroit office and how they left the United States, and now they want to verify whether the documents ended up in the hands of Volkswagen executives.

(AFP, Reuters)

■ Schneider To Return?

The fugitive construction entrepreneur, Jürgen Schneider, plans to turn himself in to German authorities, the magazine Focus says in its latest edition, Bloomberg Business News reported from Munich.

Citing "Swiss police circles," Focus said Mr. Schneider, 60, was doing badly psychologically and physically and had trouble getting at the money he allegedly spirited away from his construction empire in Germany, where he is sought for credit fraud.

China Lacks Copyright Enforcement

Agence France-Press

BEIJING — The Chinese government, for all its pledges to improve copyright protection, remains impotent to curb widespread violations to ward off looming U.S. sanctions, analysts said.

Beijing has until Thursday to take effective action or face sanctions under the so-called

Super 301 provision in the U.S. Trade Act.

In April, the United States cited China as one of the worst violators of U.S. patents and copyrights and gave it 60 days to deal with the problem.

Even though China implemented a copyright law in 1991, foreign manufacturers have continued to complain of blatant violations. In particular, lawyers here say violations of foreign intellectual property rights continue.

"They've done a lot in terms of signing treaties and promulgating laws, but so far missed out in the enforcement," a Beijing-based specialist lawyer said. "It's understandable — China's

a very big country and in remote areas, intellectual property rights are still not widely known."

But Washington is not prepared to accept copyright infringements, which cost U.S. companies some \$800 million last year.

The Business Software Alliance, the U.S. software industry's anti-piracy watchdog, expressed support Friday for sanctions, saying copyright violations in China cost the sector \$322 million in 1993.

The U.S. software giant Microsoft Corp. alone has complained of losing more than \$30 million through blatant Chinese piracy of its products.

Beijing has defended itself recently with a media campaign stressing the depth of its commitment to curbing violations and blaming them to a large extent on foreign complicity or lack of cooperation.

In mid-June, the government issued a white paper highlighting efforts to raise protection to world standards and dismissing allegations that China lacked the ability to undertake its international obligations.

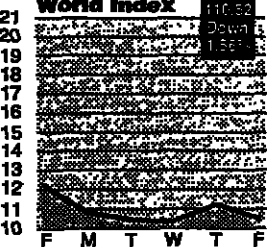
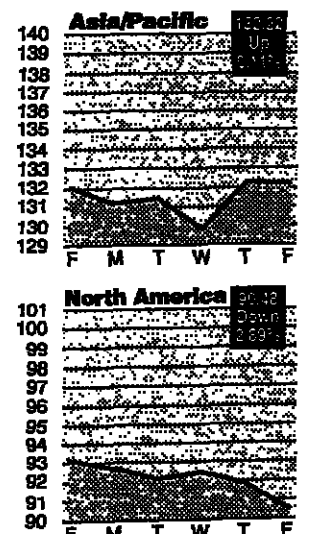
Among its latest moves, the China Daily reported on Saturday that authorities were implementing a copyright certification system to protect foreign audio and video producers from piracy in China.



THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune
World Stock Index, composed
of 280 internationally investable
stocks from 25 countries,
compiled by Bloomberg
Business News.

Week ending June 24,
daily closings.
Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close			
	6/24	6/23	% change
Energy	108.27	110.90	-2.37
Utilities	115.61	117.37	-2.00
Finance	116.31	116.96	-0.56
Services	113.86	116.81	-2.58
Capital Goods	111.85	114.41	-2.24
New Materials	128.51	128.24	-0.21
Consumer Goods	97.38	98.39	-1.03
Miscellaneous	121.46	124.73	-2.62

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Amsterdam, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela. For Taiwan, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

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CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates			
	6/24	6/23	% change
Australia	1.09	1.07	+1.9%
Canada	0.71	0.70	+1.4%
France	6.55	6.55	0.0%
Germany	1.36	1.36	0.0%
Italy	1.36	1.36	0.0%
Japan	100.52	100.52	0.0%
UK	1.63	1.63	0.0%
Switzerland	1.48	1.48	0.0%
Sweden	8.40	8.40	0.0%
Spain	166.36	166.36	0.0%
South Africa	12.75	12.75	0.0%
South Korea	170.00	170.00	0.0%
Taiwan	100.52	100.52	0.0%
Thailand	35.00	35.00	0.0%
US	1.00	1.00	0.0%
Venezuela	20.00	20.00	0.0%

Forward Rates
Currency 30-day 60-day 90-day 180-day 360-day
Euro 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.36
Swiss 1.48 1.48 1.48 1.48 1.48
Japanese 100.52 100.52 100.52 100.52 100.52
British 1.63 1.63 1.63 1.63 1.63
Canadian 0.71 0.71 0.71 0.71 0.71
Australian 1.09 1.09 1.09 1.09 1.09
New Zealand 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.36 1.36
South African 12.75 12.75 12.75 12.75 12.75
South Korean 170.00 170.00 170.00 170.00 170.00
Taiwanese 100.52 100.52 100.52 100.52 100.52
Thai 35.00 35.00 35.00 35.00 35.00
US dollar 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Venezuelan 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00

Taipei Notebook

A Place in the Margin For Taiwan's Investors

Taiwan's stock market has fared better than most in Asia in the first half of the year, trailing only India, Japan and South Korea in terms of performance. It is favored by many fund managers in the next six months as well.

But while exporters have gained with a weaker local currency in competition with Japanese manufacturers burdened by the strong yen, the equity market has been hamstrung lately by a shortage of capital available to local investors who want to borrow to buy stocks.

Currently, Fu Wha Finance Co., which dominates the business of lending investors the minimum amount required to purchase stock, or the margin, has reached its lending limits. Overall stock-lending, individual brokers included, hit a record high of 195 billion Taiwan dollars (\$7.25 billion) earlier this month.

With a well-earned reputation as a volatile market, Taiwan's margin trading in the past has been under a tight rein from the central bank and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Both regulators have, until recently, taken a cautious view of requests by more margin lending finance companies to set up shop, particularly since at least one big hand — an investor suspected of manipulating the market — is behind one of the applications.

Changes are likely, however, judging from comments by Taiwan's new central bank head, Liang Kuo-shu, who is expected to be a strong force for financial market reform. "My opinion is that letting one company monopolize this market is no good," said Mr. Liang, who welcomes foreign participation in the market through joint ventures with Taiwanese companies. "I am already asking the banking department to review," he added.

The Bucks Can Stop Here

A recent decision hammered out between the Ministry of Finance and Taiwan's central bank to allow foreigners to open up Taiwan dollar savings accounts could be the slow start of a new trend towards greater openness.

Protective of its exporters and loath to allow rival China to infiltrate its financial system, Taipei has traditionally kept foreign exchange flows to a restrictive minimum. But starting next month nonresident foreign individuals and businesses including foreign individuals will be allowed to open unlimited regular savings accounts at all domestic financial institutions. The next step, according to a report in the local China Post newspaper, will be allowing foreigners to open checking and time-deposit accounts.

The move is designed to help boost turnover in the country's most foreign exchange market, where daily turnover for Taiwan dollar-U.S. dollar transactions is lucky to hit \$200 million despite Taiwan now being the world's 13th largest trading economy.

Inflow of more than \$100,000 for conversion into Taiwan dollar savings will continue to require central bank approval.

Much Ado About Dogs

It's difficult to be alone in Taipei or the surrounding countryside. If you can escape the 20 million people crammed into a mountainous island a little larger than Belgium, there is likely to be a dog far less friendly than the natives.

With 60 dogs per square kilometer, Taiwan has the world's highest canine density.

There are 2 million pet dogs on the island, one for every 10 people, and at least another 1.3 million strays. And, as environmental authorities have found a way of measure, they produced 380 metric tons of droppings in public places a day.

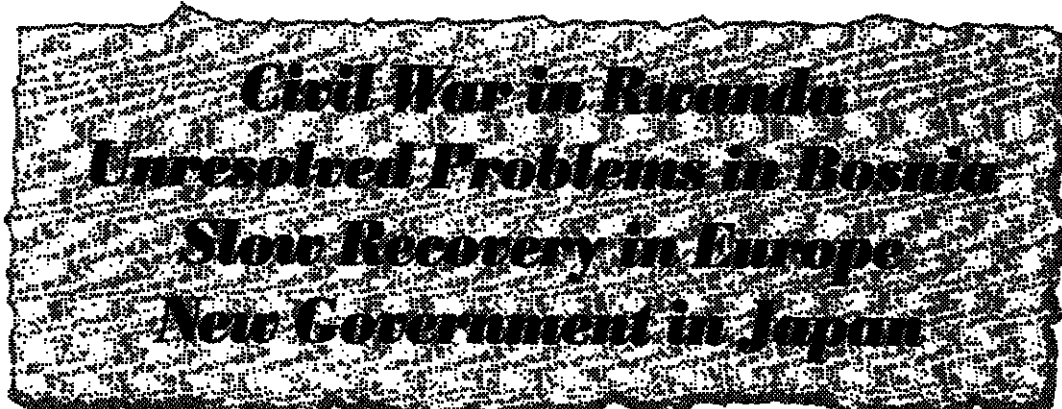
In an increasingly wealthy country where the improvement of living standards and environmental awareness are of growing concern, cleaning up after the dogs has broad public support.

Environmental officials estimate the cost of catching the stray dogs, putting them down by lethal injection and cremation could reach as much as \$190 each, or about \$245 million, the equivalent of the agency's annual budget.

Far greater environmental problems across the heavily industrialized island need to be tackled, so Taiwan's dogs are probably safe for the moment.

Kevin Murphy

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Netherlands	Fl. 700	350	210
Norway	N.Kr. 3,500	1,750	1,050
Portugal	Esc. 47,000	23,500	14,000
Spain	Ptas. 48,000	24,000	14,500
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr. 3,100	1,550	930
Switzerland	S.F. 3,500	1,750	1,050
Switzerland	S.F. 810	405	245
Post of Europe ex CEE	£ 485	245	145
CEI, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	£ 630	315	190
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New International Bond Issues

by Laurence Desvignes

	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price and week	Terms
Fixed Rate Notes						
Development Bank of	\$100	1999	1	99.73	—	Over 3-month Libor. Redeemable at par in 1997. Fees 0.375%.
Central Finance	DM 500	1999	0.15	99.755	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.25% (CSFB Effect- bank).
	€111.44	2032	0.15	100	—	Interest will be 0.15 over 3-month Libor until Oct. 1997, thereafter 0.30 over. Average life 1.44 years. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to €361.44 million. Fees 0.08%.
	€186.44	2032	1/4	100.05	—	Interest will be 1/4 over 3-month Libor until Jan. 2000, thereafter 1/2 over. Average life 5.06 years. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to €361.44 million. Fees 0.175%.
de Titulacion	SP 43,875	2005	0.30	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Average life 3.6 years. Issue a split 80% international, 20% domestic. Fees 0.335% (Golden- Sec Int'l).
Coupons						
Aires Province	\$100	1997	9 1/2	99.74	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1% (Salomon Brothers Int'l).
to	\$2,000	1997	6 1/2	101.153	99.17	Reoffered at 99.66. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (UBS).
al National	\$1,500	2004	7.40	99.94	100.10	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.325% (Merrill Lynch Int'l).
ge Association						
Kia Int'l	\$150	1999	11 1/2	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 2% (Morgan Stanley Int'l).
Kia Int'l	\$200	2002	11 1/2	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 2 1/2% (Morgan Stanley Int'l).
Kia Int'l	\$150	2006	12 1/2	100	—	Semiannually. Callable at 106 1/4 in 2001. Fees 2 1/4% (Morgan Stanley Int'l).
as Pompeana	\$150	1999	10 1/2	99.695	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1% (Merrill Lynch Int'l).
iding Finance	DM 250	1999	6 1/2	101.27	—	Reoffered at 99.57. Noncallable. Fees 2% (CSFB Effect- bank).
	€200	2004	9	100.355	—	Reoffered at 98.68. Noncallable. Fees 2% (Merrill Lynch Int'l).
gnie Générale	FF 1,000	2004	8 1/2	100.977	—	Reoffered at 99.402. Noncallable. Fees 2% (Banque Natio- nale de Paris).
ank Nederland	DF 500	1999	6 1/2	100.55	—	Reoffered at 99.80. Noncallable. Fees 1% (Robobank).
	Aus 258	1998	20	100	—	Semiannual interest will be 20% in first 6 months, 2% until 1996, thereafter, issue split in two equal tranches, one paying 0.45 below 6-month bank rate and the other one paying 0.85 below. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations Aus 1 million. (Nomura Int'l).
ian Industry	¥15,000	1997	2.90	100.15	—	Interest will be 2.90% in first year, 3 1/2% in second year, thereafter 4.10%. Callable at par from 1993. Fees 0.15%.
ument Corp.						Denominations 100 million yen. (Citi First Boston).
irtschaftliche	¥10,000	1999	3 1/2	100	—	Interest will be 3 1/2% in first two years, thereafter 3-month Libor less 1/4. Minimum coupon 3 1/2%, maximum 5.30%. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million yen. (Nomura Int'l).
bank						
land Treasury	¥10,000	1997	3.18	100.20	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Nomura Int'l).
mo Realty &	¥30,000	1998	3.85	101 1/4	—	Reoffered at 100.175. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Daiwa Europe).
egment						
B Finance	¥10,000	1996	3 1/4	100.15	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Fuj- Int'l Finance).
to						
Bank	¥100,000	1999	zero	84.22	—	Yield 3.38%. Noncallable. Fees 0.45%. Denominations 500 million yen. (Nikko Europe).
ty-Linked						
stern	\$75	2001	3	100	—	Noncallable. Convertible at \$345 per share and at \$327.045 per dollar. Fees 2 1/4%. Reduced from \$100 million. (Borag- Int'l).
ment Stores						

Death and The Company

Would Shareholders Know the State of CEO's Health?

By Susan Antilla

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The pres-
ent by the company Wednes-
day was well received, he
stock popped 6.8 per-
cent by the day's end, buoyed
by a management team's rosy
outlook.

Would investors have
been able to buy shares of the
company, Buffett Inc.,
they known of a company
of the night before?

On the night before the
presentation to analysts
Wednesday, it was business
prospects and expansion plans
that they spoke — not of the
company's loss of key talent.

But "obviously it was public
knowledge on Thursday when it
hit the papers," said Mr. Grant.
Perhaps so. But the limited au-
dience that scans the paid obitu-
aries of the local Minneapolis
press may not know the full story
of including the universe of 11,800
shareholders in Buffett.

Companies have become
more diligent in recent years
about disclosing information
about the health of their key
executives, said Mr. Schulte. In
early 1993, Tenneco Inc. said

that it was aware of the tragedy,
but had not advised management
to do anything other than "busi-
ness as normal." And the com-
pany's outside legal counsel
said that Securities and Ex-
change Commission guidelines
did not warrant disclosure, Mr.
Grant said.

Thus, when Roe H. Hatlen,
chief executive officer, and Jo-
seph A. Coni Sr., president,
gave their presentations on
Wednesday, it was of business
prospects and expansion plans
that they spoke — not of the
company's loss of key talent.

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BONDS: Dollar Is Major Factor

Continued from Page 9

three years was priced to yield
17 basis points over U.S. bench-
mark levels. The paper was
marketed as a Eurobond target-
ed to retail investors and to cen-
tral banks, which only buy
short-dated paper.

Although U.S. banks pro-
posed selling 10 basis points
over Treasuries, Canada, whose
debt rating was recently low-
ered to Aa by Moody's Invest-
ment Service Inc., opted for the
higher yield proposed by Union
Bank of Switzerland and Deut-
sche Bank to assure a successful
placement. The managers, who
between them underwrote half
the issue, acknowledged that
not all the paper had been
placed by week's end and were
supporting the price after the
sell-off in the U.S. market to

keep the spread at a steady 17
basis points.

The three-year range in dol-
lar-denominated issues is glut-
ted as most of this year's issues
have been short-dated. Never-
theless, managers insisted that
there is a shortage of sovereign
bearer bonds at this maturity —
the reason why they rejected the
global format where bonds are
registered.

The relatively large volume
of issues denominated in Euro-
yen continues to reflect the
high amount of liquidity avail-
able for investment in Japan
and the insistence of Japanese
investors to keeping their in-
vestments in yen so long as the
currency outlook remains un-
stable. With nominal and real
yields in Japan the lowest in the
world, the paper appeals only to
the Japanese.

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Rubin Sees Healthy Economy in Spite of Dollar

WASHINGTON — The
United States is concerned
about the ailing dollar, but the
economy remains healthy, Robert
Rubin, President Bill Clinton's
chief economic adviser, said
Sunday.

"We are concerned, we're se-
rious and we're focused with
respect to the dollar," Mr. Ru-
bin told NBC television's
"Meet the Press."

The dollar plunged last week
to a record low against the yen
and to its lowest level in more
than a year against the Deut-
sch mark in what some anal-
ysts described as an interna-
tional vote of no confidence in
the Clinton administration.

The United States enlisted
the support of 16 other industri-

al nations Friday in a bid to
brake the dollar's fall, but their
efforts failed in the face of
heavy selling by speculators
and investors.

Mr. Rubin cautioned against
rushing to judgment about the
success of Friday's actions dur-
ing what he described as a "very
difficult situation."

"You have to sit and wait and
watch what happens over time
and then make your judg-
ments," the White House official
said.

While the dollar is the issue
of the moment, the outlook for
the U.S. economy is good and
Mr. Clinton deserves much of
the credit, Mr. Rubin said. "The
outlook for the economy is very
good this year and next year,"
he said.

Mr. Rubin said Mr. Clinton

had tackled a huge government
budget deficit, which had been
docked for at least 12 years.
That helped bring interest rates
down to a level to jump-start
the recovery and was now keep-
ing rates "in gear with growth,"
he said.

The dollar's weakness has
sparked speculation that the
Federal Reserve will have to
raise interest rates next week to
protect the currency.

Mr. Rubin declined to com-
ment on Fed policy or on mar-
ket talk that Mr. Clinton will
discuss coordinating interest
rate policy with leaders of other
major industrial nations at a
summit next month in Italy.

Some of the dollar's weak-
ness has been fueled by specu-
lation that the Clinton adminis-
tration wants to see a lower

currency to help gain access to
Japanese markets for U.S.
goods. A lower dollar enhances
the competitiveness of U.S.
products worldwide, including
in Japan.

Echoing comments by Treas-
ury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen,
Mr. Rubin denied that the ad-
ministration was using the dol-
lar to gain trade advantage.

"This U.S. government won't
use the dollar as an instrument
of trade policy," the White
House official said.

He denied that trade talks
between the United States and
Japan were on hold, despite po-
litical uncertainty in Tokyo.
But he acknowledged that pro-
gress will depend on what hap-
pens in Japan.

Japanese Prime Minister

Tsunomu Hata resigned over
the weekend, throwing the Japane-
se political system into chaos.

What Washington wants
from Tokyo is access to the Japane-
se market for foreign prod-
ucts basically comparable to
that enjoyed by Japanese prod-
ucts throughout the world, Mr.
Rubin said.

The administration is also
seeking Congressional approval
for U.S. participation in a new
global trade treaty that will
knock down trade barriers
worldwide. Under U.S. govern-
ment budget rules, the adminis-
tration must come up with \$12
billion over the next five years
to pay for the treaty.

Mr. Rubin said the adminis-
tration was "very close" to ac-
complishing that.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, June 27 - July 3

A schedule of the week's economic
and financial events, compiled for the
International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg
Business News.

Asia-Pacific

• June 27 Hong Kong The Euro-
money Institute of Finance holds four-day
seminar on Asset Securitization.
Hong Kong Jusco Stores holds news
conference to announce its expansion
plans.
Tokyo May vehicle exports.
Washington Merchandise trade for May.
Wellington Reserve Bank of New Zea-
land biannual statement on monetary policy.

• June 28 Sydney Bob Mansfield,
chief executive of Optus Communica-
tions, addresses Securities Institute of
Australia on the future of Optus.
Hong Kong Provisional May merchan-
dise trade figures.
Tokyo May unemployment rate and May
job-to-applicant ratio released.
Tokyo MITI announces May sales at
large-scale retailers.

• June 29 Sydney Rastel Caplan,
executive vice president of the electronic
stock exchange of Chile, addresses the
Securities Institute of Australia on invest-
ment opportunities.
Hong Kong Legislative Council votes on
Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten's con-
stitutional political reform proposals.

• June 30 Canberra Australian job
vacancies for May. Forecast: Slight gain.
Canberra Australian balance of pay-
ments for May. Forecast: Current account

deficit to drop to about \$1.5 billion Aus-
tralian dollars (\$1.1 billion).
Earnings expected Broken Hill Propri-
etary Co.

Europe

• June 28 Germany: Sachse-Anhalt
state elections.
Paris French budget minister Nicolas
Sarkozy gives television interview.
• June 27 Amsterdam News consumer
confidence.
Copenhagen May wholesale price in-
dex.
Paris Bank of France securities repur-
chase tender. Outlook: 44.2 billion francs
(\$7.8 billion) expiring.

• Expected this week: Basel: June
retail consumer price index.

• June 28 Frankfurt Details released
for 5-year Treasury Old bond.
London Revised economic fore-
cast. Earnings expected Eastern Electricity
P.L.C.

• June 30 Brussels Start of Europe-
an Commission's audiovisual conference
to determine EU policy for the industry.

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• June 30 Brussels Start of Europe-
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to determine EU policy for the industry.

Earnings expected Danisco, Asda
Group PLC.
• July 1 London July Chartered In-
stitute of Purchasing Managers Index.
EU Germany takes over EU's six-month
rotating presidency.

Americas

• June 28 Calgary The Canadian and
American associations of Petroleum Mar-
iners open a four-day international confer-
ence.
Earnings expected Bama Inc., Biomet
Inc., Litten Vernon Corp., Quik & Rely
Group Inc., Sun Television & Appliances
Inc.

• June 27 Washington The National
Association of Realtors releases real-
estate sales for May.
New York Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc. hosts
its fifth annual technology conference
featuring over 120 companies including
Earnings expected Amgen International
Inc., Interstate Bakeries Corp., Walgreen
Co.

• June 28 Washington The Labor
Department reports May import-export
price indices.
Washington May new home sales.
Mexico City The central bank an-
nounces results of its weekly auction of
securities. Outlook: Rates up from 7.0
percent.

• June 29 Brazil Stock markets to close early and
banks at 3:30 p.m., as Brazil plays Sweden
in World Cup.

Earnings expected General Mills Inc.,
Valero Chemical Industries Inc., Quality
Food Centers Inc., Shopko Stores Inc.
• June 29 Washington Final gross
domestic product growth for the first
quarter.

Washington Revised first-quarter alter-
nate corporate profits.

Washington Revised first-quarter alter-
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Woodlands, Texas Mitchell Energy &
Development Corp. holds its annual
shareholders meeting.
Washington U.S.-imposed deadline for
Japan to have demonstrated adequate
market-opening measures to foreign
medical equipment and telecommuni-
cations supplies.

Washington The Labor Department re-
ports initial weekly state unemployment
compensation insurance claims.
Washington The Treasury Department
reports weekly money supply.
Earnings expected Ford Lion Inc.,
Sprint Rite Corp.

• July 1 Brazil Brazil's fifth currency
since 1966, the real, enters circulation.
Ann Arbor, Michigan University of Michi-
gan releases its revised consumer sen-
timent index for June.
Washington May leading economic in-
dicators.
Washington May construction spend-
ing.

Osaka All markets, government offices
and most businesses will be closed for
national holiday.
Taipei, Taiwan National Association of
Purchasing Management releases its in-
dices for June.

Washington May construction spend-
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dices for June

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes	June 24	June 27	Change
DJ Index	3636.84	3776.46	+139.62
DJ Indus.	176.71	182.51	+5.80
S&P 500	409.93	424.07	+14.14
NASDAQ	244.55	253.29	+8.74
FTSE 100	2876.60	2922.90	+46.30
Nikkei 225	20746	21202	+456
DAX	2005.31	2050.72	+45.41
Hong Kong	8881.00	9112.00	+231.00
ASX 200	615.10	628.60	+13.50

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	June 24	June 17
Discount rate	3 1/2	3 1/2
Prime rate	7 1/4	7 1/4
Federal funds rate	4 1/2	4 1/2
Japan		
Discount	1 1/2	1 1/2
Call money	2	2
3-month interbank	2 1/16	2 1/16
Germany		
Lombard	6.00	6.00
Call money	4.95	5.05
3-month interbank	5.00	5.05
Britain		
Bank base rate	5 1/2	5 1/2
Call money	5	4 1/4
3-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2
Gaul	June 24	June 17
London 3m. bill	389.90	387.85 +0.51

BusinessWeek

This week's topics:

- Cover: Unilever's Global Fight
- The World Cup: Half Full?
- Special Report: Wonder Chips
- The Weak U.S. Dollar
- Russia Unloads State Companies

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Herald Tribune

Ethical Investors Call a Meeting, but Few Are Interested

Bloomberg Business News

TORONTO — They held a conference on ethical investing a week ago, and nobody came. Well, make that only a few.

Organizers sent out 9,400 invitations to the "First International Conference on Socially Responsible Investment" and 160 showed up. Telephone calls to 150 Canadian fund companies resulted in three registrations.

Of 60 invitations mailed to European mutual fund firms with any involvement in ethical investing, only five sent representatives. Three of those were featured speakers.

"Socially responsible investing in Canada is a very tough sell," said Marc de Sousa-Shields, executive director of Canada's Social Investment Organization. He said he was "thrilled" by the turnout.

The ethical movement is "slowly building a mass of professionals," he said. He and others argued that ethical funds are not underperformers.

In Canada, the Social Investment Organization classes 12 mutual funds with \$610.4 million in assets — out of 680 in the country — as ethically correct.

Ten of the so-called ethical funds that have been around more than a year posted an average return of about 12 percent over the past year, compared with 12.8 percent for 190 Canadian equity funds, according to Fundata Canada Inc., a research firm.

Three funds on the ethical list that have been around at least a decade returned 9.03 percent compared with a 10-year average of 10.5 percent for 72 Canadian equity funds, according to Fundata.

To Philip Armstrong, president of Altamira Investment Services Inc., which oversees some \$3.8 billion, "You sort of start playing God a little bit about what is ethical." Another problem is that "it limits you too much" to a few companies that meet the criteria, he said.

Making socially responsible investments is not "something people naturally do," said Chantal Campbell, a broker for Midland Walwyn Capital Inc. "You really are putting perfor-

mance as your second objective."

Mr. Campbell, a board member of the Social Investment Organization, said that even ethically motivated investors get on the phone to their brokers "the second, they aren't making money."

Socially conscious funds avoid investing in companies that pollute the environment, produce armaments and tobacco or treat their employees badly.

Instead, they invest in companies that make large donations to charity and provide employees with stock options and comprehensive benefits.

Many of those attending the two-day conference were activists in peace and environmental movements or represented labor groups.

The keynote speaker, Ontario's Socialist premier, Bob Rae, urged investors not to support dog-eat-dog capitalism "in which some triumph and others collapse." He added: "There's not much point in creating piles and piles of wealth for some if all it means is putting up great monuments to wealth and ignoring what happens to people in that kind of economy."

Tim Smith, executive director of the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, a New York group that co-ordinates information among church groups, said: "We are the counter-culture."

By contrast, mainstream investors take the approach that "if you knew it was wrong but it was legal" to make certain investments, said Mr. Smith. "You'd still do it."

To most in the ethical-investing audience, Graham Lyons of Fidelity Investments Ltd. represented the mainstream. Fidelity's funds have almost \$300 billion in customer assets under management.

Mr. Lyons said he weighs such considerations as inflation and interest rates, not moral consequences, when making investments.

He enraged some listeners by saying that while low wages in some Asian countries amounted to pennies a day, they were offset by a low cost of living.

GM Offers Carrot to Move Idle Workers

By James Bennett

New York Times Service

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. is offering some of its idled hourly workers up to \$60,000 to move to four plants where jobs are available.

The offer is the latest in a series of attempts by GM to plug a perennial drain on its coffers — members of the United Automobile Workers union who draw full wages for not working.

The UAW negotiated that benefit as part of a 1990 contract with GM, in order to discourage the company from laying off workers.

Under the terms of the 1993 contract, GM can generally force laid-off workers to take new jobs only if those jobs are within 50 miles of their old ones. As a result, GM has resorted to a series of sweeteners to induce its workers to move or retire.

Through the new offer, GM is trying to move workers to its plant in Arlington, Texas, which makes rear-wheel-drive cars like the Chevrolet Caprice; its plant in Shreveport, Louisiana, which makes small pickups; its plant in Janesville, Wisconsin, which builds full-size sport utility vehicles, including the Chevrolet Suburban, and its plant in Defiance, Ohio, which casts iron for engine blocks and other components.

Under the terms of the deal, which has been available to some workers since April, employees who decide to move will receive a \$25,000 bonus, said Charles C. Licari, a spokesman for GM.

Employees will be reimbursed for some moving expenses and will receive additional bonuses after the first and second years at their new jobs.

Workers who move give up seniority rights, which among other things determine which assignments they receive and which shifts they work. They

also give up their recall rights, which usually guarantee that workers who move can return to their old plants if jobs open up.

Mr. Licari said some workers had elected to move, but he declined to say how many. He said the company had not set a date for ending the offer.

A spokesman for the union, Reg McGhee, also said he did not know how many members had accepted the offer.

About 2,400 of GM's 250,000 hourly workers are laid off and have the protected status that guarantees them full wages, the company said.

Another 2,750 workers are on indefinite layoff, drawing about 70 percent of their gross pay through a combination of payments from the auto maker and unemployment insurance. After 36 weeks on indefinite layoff, the workers attain protected status.

At the end of 1993, GM had about 3,900 workers with protected status and another 7,600 on indefinite layoff, Mr. Licari said.

In addition, other laid-off workers have promised that they will retire within two years, in exchange for 85 percent of their gross pay and a guarantee that GM will not force them to accept a job in the interim. Mr. Licari said he did not know how many workers were in that category.

The 1993 contract also forced GM to set aside nearly \$4 billion to pay laid-off workers through 1996, up from slightly more than \$3 billion under the 1990 contract.

The new offer is aimed at workers with protected status who were laid off from five plants: Van Nuys, California; Wentzville, Missouri; Lordsburg, Ohio; Danville, Illinois; and Indianapolis, Indiana.

GM's common shares fell 12.5 cents Friday, to \$30.625, on the New York Stock Exchange. More than 2.2 million shares changed hands.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

The market caught the negative mood of other world markets last week, with the AEX losing 5.95 points to end the session at 381.43 in thin trading.

The market had moved cautiously ahead in midweek, but fell back amid further fears of the consequences of the plunging dollar.

London

Upsets on the bond and foreign exchange markets and fears of returning inflation in Britain drove the London stock market down sharply last week to levels last seen almost a year ago.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange Index shed 146.3 points or 4.84 percent in five sessions to end the week at 2,876.6, the lowest level since last July 27.

Among stocks featuring during the week, Eurotunnel fell, Euro Disney, which just split its stock two for one and launched a capital increase on Monday, plunged 65 pence (\$10) to end at 135.

The media had a tough week following a price reduction by the Daily Telegraph.

The DAX index ended Friday at 2,005.31 points, 2.2 percent below the level of the previous Friday. For the medium term, Commerzbank forecasts a DAX at around 2,350 points.

On the bond market, average yield on

government issues ended Friday at 6.92 percent, against 6.93 the previous Friday.

Local and global uncertainties conspired to push down stock prices last week, with the Hang Seng Index shedding 232.96 points, or 2.56 percent, to end at 8,881.00.

Volume was thin, averaging 2.60 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$336.38 million), compared with 4.03 billion dollars during the previous week.

Amid fears of U.S. interest-rate hikes, the Hang Seng Index plunged by a total of 256.18 points on Monday and Tuesday, then staged a 109.01-point return Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday, news that a Sino-British meeting on financing Hong Kong's new airport had failed again to reach agreement sent stocks sliding 85.79 points, or nearly 1 percent.

The market dropped sharply last week, due to the dollar's weakness and a sudden rise in interest rates, but then it pulled itself together to regain some losses in what dealers called very volatile trading.

The DAX index ended Friday at 2,005.31 points, 2.2 percent below the level of the previous Friday. For the medium term, Commerzbank forecasts a DAX at around 2,350 points.

On the bond market, average yield on

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, June 24.

(Continued)

Stocks Div Yld % High Low Close

Kodak 34 1/2 11 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

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DELINE

Joe Wins Frach Open Golf Title

SAINT-QUENTIN-YVELINES, France (AFP) — Mark Joe won the Frach Open golf tournament by one stroke over the overnight leader, Gabriel Hjertqvist, of Sweden. Joe, a 66-year-old from Stockholm, finished with a 17th shot in the final round of the Greater Hartford Open in Connecticut. Greg Norman was a stroke back.

for the Record

Balanchine was comfortably to become only the second filly, after Salabini in 1990 to win both the English Oaks and the Irish Derby. (Reuters)

The Philadelphia Phillies, two games under .500 in defense of their National League pennant, have signed the 33-year-old Fernando Valenzuela from the Mexican League and will start him against Florida Tuesday night. (AP)

France stunned New Zealand with a 22-8 first test victory Sunday in Christchurch as Philippe Sella made rugby union history by playing in his 100th international match. (Reuters)

Mary Thoreperry, 60, a symbol of the frailty of one of the most iconic tennis players in baseball, the 1962 New York Mets, died of cancer at his home in rural Fishersville, Tennessee. (NYT)

Indurain Eclipsed? Only on Cycling's Computer

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The newly revised computerized standings of the world's top 800 professional bicycle racers have just confirmed this season's curve: Miguel Indurain is no longer No. 1, and Tony Rominger is no longer No. 2. They switched positions as Indurain fell from atop the list for the first time in two years.

Don't expect wild celebrations or loud gnashing of teeth. Both men are placid types, stolid as oaks, and both have known for weeks that the change was coming.

Rominger, a 33-year-old Swiss who rides for the Mapei-Clas team from Italy, made his jump when he won the Vuelta a España last month for a record third successive year. Added to the jackpot for his victory in March in the Paris-Nice race, the triumph in the Vuelta sent

Rominger's computer total to 2,518 points. Unlike his rival, Indurain has not been winning lately, and his total slipped several hundred to 2,175. A Spaniard who will turn 30 in a few weeks, Indurain guaranteed his fall when he finished third this month in the Giro d'Italia after winning that race the previous two years.

Also for the first time since 1992, he failed to win the Giro's time trials, the race against the clock in which he habitually has built his winning margins. This year he was third in the short prologue, fourth in the first long time trial and second in the final one.

And so the buzz now is that Indurain's domination of the Tour de France is ending, that his string of victories in the world's greatest bicycle race will stop at three, that he is on the decline just as Rominger, who finished second in the last Tour, is reaching his peak.

The Tour begins Saturday in Lille, in northern France, and Rominger is indeed a favorite to get third place in probably one of the hardest Tours of Italy in recent history? If I could finish the Tour of Italy in the top 20 three weeks before the Tour de France, my hopes would be very high for the Tour.

"Look at Indurain's circumstances: His preparation was nothing in the early season. He suffered through the first part of the Giro, but I think he finished very strongly."

"I have no doubt that he's the favorite in the Tour," LeMond continued. "I don't think he'll have any problem. No. Who's going to beat him? Rominger? He could be a threat, and it's going to be between them, but I'll pick Indurain."

LeMond did not ride in the Giro, but Abdoujaparov did. What the Uzbek sprinter saw there impressed him.

stages in England, the first visit there in 20 years, a train trip through the Eurotunnel and a stage starting at Euro Disney-land near Paris.

Excluding the prologue and a day off on July 14, the Tour will comprise 12 daily stages over flat country, six stages in the high mountains and three time trials, two on an individual basis and one by teams. Sprinters should rule the first half of the race, climbers and all-arounders the second.

For the best climbers, including Indurain and Rominger, there will be two stages in the Pyrenees, one stage over desolate Mont Ventoux in the Midi and four stages in the Alps, including an uphill time trial. The Alps, where the race arrives in the last week of its counter-clockwise journey, should take a heavy toll.

There are many contenders in the struggle for third place. They start with Gianni Bugno and Claudio Chiappucci, two Italians who have been on the lower steps of the final victory podium before. Add in Alvaro Mejia, a Colombian; Vladimir Poulitnikov, a Ukrainian; Pavel Tonkov, a Russian, and Andy Hampsten, an American. Alex Zülle, a Swiss; Armand de Las Cuevas, a Frenchman; Erik Breukink, a Dutchman, and Richard Virenque, another Frenchman, cannot be overlooked either.

But it appears to be unrealistic to search that list for a possible winner of the 81st Tour de France. On paper, at least, the final jersey would seem to fit only Indurain or Rominger.

SCOREBOARD

Friday's Line Scores

Major League Standings

Division	Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
American League East	New York Yankees	41	27	.603	0
	Baltimore Orioles	37	34	.521	4 1/2
	Seattle Mariners	36	34	.514	5 1/2
	Los Angeles Angels	35	36	.493	6 1/2
	California Angels	34	37	.479	7 1/2
American League West	Los Angeles Angels	40	28	.588	0
	Seattle Mariners	37	31	.543	3
	San Diego Padres	36	32	.529	4
	Colorado Rockies	35	33	.515	5
	San Francisco Giants	34	34	.500	6
National League East	Atlanta Braves	42	26	.618	0
	Philadelphia Phillies	38	30	.559	4
	Florida Marlins	37	31	.543	5
	Montreal Expos	36	32	.529	6
	Washington Nationals	35	33	.515	7
National League West	San Diego Padres	41	27	.603	0
	Los Angeles Dodgers	38	30	.559	3
	San Francisco Giants	37	31	.543	4
	Colorado Rockies	36	32	.529	5
	Arizona Diamondbacks	35	33	.515	6

National League

Friday's Line Scores

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NEW YORK	071	321	102	11	15	2
Cleveland	061	062	103	4	11	3

(Completion of 1st game)
 Cleveland at New York
 and
 Detroit at Baltimore
 and
 Los Angeles at Philadelphia
 and
 Kansas City at St. Louis
 and
 Minnesota at Chicago
 and
 Oakland at Seattle
 and
 Tampa Bay at Toronto

NEW YORK	071	321	102	11	15	2
Cleveland	061	062	103	4	11	3

(Completion of 1st game)
 Cleveland at New York
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 Detroit at Baltimore
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 Los Angeles at Philadelphia
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 Kansas City at St. Louis
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 Tampa Bay at Toronto

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Cleveland	061	062	103	4	11	3

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 and
 Tampa Bay at Toronto

NEW YORK	071	321	102	11	15	2
Cleveland	061	062	103	4	11	3

(Completion of 1st game)
 Cleveland at New York
 and
 Detroit at Baltimore
 and
 Los Angeles at Philadelphia
 and
 Kansas City at St. Louis
 and
 Minnesota at Chicago
 and
 Oakland at Seattle
 and
 Tampa Bay at Toronto

NEW YORK	071	321	102	11	15	2
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NEW YORK	071	321	102	11	15	2
Cleveland	061	062	103	4	11	3

SPORTS WORLD CUP

Games Open Doors to Culture

By Joe Sexton

New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — The ball traveled a short, perfect arc from the spot 545 to parking spot 638. The sponsor's cross was initiated with a quick, precise kick by a senior citizen from Morocco and was paved with a subtle shifting of the chest by a year-old from New Jersey.

Not a bad cultural exchange. My son kicking a ball back and forth with a Moroccan — what are the chances of that happening anywhere but here," said Frank, who came from Manchester Township with his son, Nicholas, to Saturday's World Cup game between Morocco and Saudi Arabia at the Meadowlands.

"It's priceless." The value of the afternoon was exhibited and ensured in any number of ways. A band of Moroccan, in top hats as well as more traditional head wear, marched along the sidewalks and playing lots, blowing horns and beating drums. Saudis beseeched people to talk about soccer, not oil among the 72,000-person exercise in perpetual motion outside Giants Stadium.

"Moroccans are a people with heart, a people who want to share anything," said Said Cherqui, who was born in Casablanca. "Today, we share passion for soccer and our king. The king, of course, comes first. I'd like to make sure to make it clear."

The Saudis sought their own kinds of justification.

Mohammed Al-Ghamdi, a student at Montgomery College in Maryland who was born in Bahrain, wore a shirt full of information about Saudi Arabia. It read: population: 14,435,000; area: \$29,995 square miles; language: Arabic. "Oil, oil, oil," Al-Ghamdi said. "People talk about Saudi Arabia and oil as if we all have it in our wallets. But oil is nothing without people."

But everyone understood that the World Cup experience for both Morocco and Saudi Arabia would be next to nothing without a victory Sunday. The two teams are both overmatched opponents of Group F, which includes the Netherlands and Belgium. They each began the day without a triumph. Neither wanted to end it without a singular moment of achievement.

Saudi Arabia, with a late first-half goal from a near epic distance, gained the day's distinction with a 2-1 victory. That Morocco had carried the play and flashed far more brilliance with the ball did not diminish the din in one section at the very zenith of the stadium.

There, women smiled through their veils and embraced. The baritone of traditional horns

blared, outdoing even the crackling of Arabic music from portable radios.

"Goals, goals are everything," said Fahd Banashir, a delicious dentist from Boston and Riyadh. "Goals and faith."

Saudi Arabia's respect for faith won it the backing of Mohamed Alazzawi, a native of Iraq who is a student near Washington.

"I sympathize with the Saudis," he said. "They are more Islamic. They are more into religion."

The harmony among the masses was not without its sharper cultural exchanges, and the Moroccan were as unabashedly straightforward with their analysis as their players were with the ball.

"The Saudis have mostly players from the Sudan," said Mohammed Bentaleb. "They are a weak team. How did they get in the World Cup? Hey, the Greeks have a team in the World Cup."

Such moments of unsparing critiques, though, were rare. Most of the Arabic crowd actually appeared to be one giant student body, albeit one on a unique class trip. One man observed that there had been marriages between the royal families of Saudi Arabia and Morocco, and so what was a soccer game?

"We hate it actually that they have put both these teams in the same group," said Talal Fida, a Saudi student at Boston University.

"We came for Morocco to win, but we will not mind if Saudi Arabia does," said Azzeddine Anane. "We could wind up with history. Or maybe just a holiday."

Inside the stadium, the numbers of Moroccan and Saudis were dwarfed by others, but they each managed to establish strongholds and make themselves heard. Saudi flags rose up out of sections otherwise full of suburbanites, and there was a royal presence — Prince Bandar ibn Sultan and Prince Sultan ibn Fahd.

Neighborhoods of Moroccan took root at the corners of the field, right above the Arabic Coca-Cola signs.

Amid it all was Said Cherqui and his brother and father. He had grown up in Casablanca, and played professional soccer until the age of 17 when injury and reality each took their holds.

"My family was poor, and you come to a point where you have to go one way or the other," Cherqui said. "The choice was obvious. The choice was work."

Cherqui moved to Canada, studied, got a job and got promoted. He is now vice president for sales for a pulp and paper company in Ottawa.

"I send money back all the time," he said. "And then I got a chance to bring them. For the World Cup."



A Saudi Arabian soccer fan, left, sensed a victory even before his country's team defeated Morocco in East Rutherford, New Jersey, on Saturday. In Orlando, Florida, Dutch fans carried a banner covered with supporters' signatures, but their team didn't get the message and lost to Belgium.

Ireland's Coach Suspended for 'Unsporting Conduct'

New York Times Service

ORLANDO, Florida — Jack Charlton, coach of the Irish team, will not be on the sidelines for his team's final Group E match Tuesday against Norway because he has been suspended for "unsporting conduct."

FIFA, the international soccer federation, penalized Charlton on Saturday for criticizing officials after his team's loss to Mexico the afternoon before. He also has been critical of the water provided for his players, who are not accustomed to the Florida heat.

"I have been yelling at players — not referees," the blunt Englishman said. "I did protest at one linesman because a

throw-in at a corner was taken nearly at the halfway stage."

He and the Irish delegation were both fined \$15,000 and an Irish player, John Aldridge, was fined \$1,800 for what FIFA termed "ill-mannered behavior."

Charlton's one-game suspension may not keep him from running his squad during Tuesday's match: FIFA said its rules did not prevent the coach from sitting in the stands or communicating with his team.

The match against Norway is vital because all four teams in Group E are even in the standings, at least at first glance.

All the teams have 3 points, with Italy playing Mexico on Tuesday. If both

Group E games end in draws, then all four teams would have 4 points. At most, only three teams from one group can advance to the second round. If the advancing teams are decided using tiebreakers, Norway seems the most vulnerable.

The first tiebreaker is goal differential, but all the matches have been won by one goal. The second tiebreaker is goals scored, and Mexico and Ireland each have 2, which is why the Irish team's late goal against Mexico on Friday was important despite the loss.

Italy and Norway each have 1 goal. The third tiebreaker is direct match results, so Mexico is on top by beating Ireland. The third tiebreaker also is why

Norway, which has lost to Italy, is on the bottom.

The final way to break ties is to draw lots, which FIFA did in 1990 to separate Ireland and the Netherlands in sending both to the second round.

The second-place finisher in Group E meets the Group F champion, which is likely to be Belgium, on July 4 in Orlando. "We need a draw, but we're going for a win because we want to stay in New York," Denis Irwin, an Irish defender, said. "We really don't fancy coming back here."

In addition to losing Charlton, Ireland will not have Irwin and defender Terry Phelan because each picked up a second yellow card against Mexico.

In San Francisco, Tacos Come Splashed With the Hot Sauce of Soccer

By Rob Hughes

International Herald Tribune

SAN FRANCISCO — The boy and his father come around to El Herradero whenever there is a match on. They have soccer in their blood. El Herradero is as Mexican as they are, and the proprietor, Alonso Ortiz, had the bright idea of investing in a satellite dish so he could offer the games with the tacos and the enchiladas.

We are in the Mission District, off San Francisco's tourist beat. "You take care now," said the departing cab driver, "there's bad people in these parts."

Bad, but also good. The Mission District is the Latino area of town, and El Herradero is an El Dorado for those whose blood is thick with soccer but who could never afford the travel, much less the inflated price of a ticket, for World Cup football.

In a sense, with corporate America helping to pitch the price of entry at \$40 and up, this is a World Cup beyond the means of the immigrant Americans to whom the game means so much. Passion doesn't buy a seat, much less a seat on an airplane to

Boston, far from where Christopher and his father live shoeing lives.

But the father is proof that the police do not spend every day hounding immigrants over work permits: Papa has a shoeshine shop inside the local police station.

He is a proud yet humble man, lean and mustachioed and Mexican at 50 paces. His son treats El Herradero almost as a second home; he doubtless knows every pennant, every poster that covers the walls and ceilings in memory of Mexican league clubs, of Argentina's Boca Juniors, of Spain's Real Madrid.

A corner cabinet holds a miniature replica of the World Cup, brought in by John McDermott, a world-traveling photographer drawn to El Herradero's warmth and genuineness.

As the proprietor, wearing a Mexico 1994 baseball cap, hurries between tables at almost a run, his eye strays appreciably toward the screen in the corner.

Spanish is the spoken tongue. The commentary from Mexico Televisa espouses the familiar rolling R's and extravagant "Goal!!! Argentina!"

Diego Armando Maradona is, naturally, Christopher's idol. The boy, 7 going on 27, has a street-wise grasp of English as well as Spanish.

A month ago, when the United States played Mexico in Stanford Stadium, the U.S. coach, Bora Milutinovic, took Christopher and his father to the match.

One day, Christopher might repay that with a place on America's side. He may, as a player or a supporter, be a part of the legacy, if any, that America gains from this World Cup.

The U.S. squad has broken new ground by beating Colombia, its Latin flair and touch trumped by naturalized players such as Tab Ramos and Hugo Perez.

Christopher is aiming higher than that. Diego Armando Maradona is the name that rolls off his tongue with marvelous resonance. The boy, though he wears a Chicago Bulls sweater two sizes too big, is never seen anywhere without soccer shoes.

Beneath his tousled hair and behind his dimpled face, the boy knows an addiction when he sees one. He has been in this restaurant when Mexico beat Ireland, seen

grown men, and women too, grow near hysterical on the hopes and pressures of 90 minutes of soccer.

If the law stays constant, if Christopher's father remains in favor with the local police, the youngster whose mother died in Mexico years ago may grow up to a choice.

His slight build suggests he would be wise to concentrate on soccer rather than basketball or American football. But you never can tell.

Taste, like sport, is an affair of the mind as much as the body. For now, this father and son, this restaurant, epitomize the Hispanic and African youngsters whose fathers have passed on the passion for the game.

On Saturday, the emotions of the match that had Nigeria playing Argentina could be enjoyed from a distance of 3,200 miles, in the company of El Herradero. Had it been closer, had the stadium even been on Mission Street itself, the people watching in this restaurant would not have been able to afford the ticket prices.

They are the folks rich in soccer knowledge, poor in resources. But thanks to Alonso Ortiz and his satellite dish, they can feast on weekly club soccer from Mexico.

The restaurant is itself a shrine. The walls and ceiling abound with pennants and posters of clubs in Mexico, Argentina, Spain. The customers roll in right on kick-off and are gone shortly after the final whistle.

On Saturday, they mostly favored Nigeria, partly because Argentines have been known to look down on Mexicans, as indeed Argentine high society has often disowned Maradona because of his Indian features.

The thunderously powerful start by Nigeria, the great goal set up by Rashid Yekini and finished in style by Daniel Amokachi, received rapturous applause at the tables.

Argentina had to draw the Mexican favor, to demand it, Latin to Latin. Two goals from Claudio Caniggia, a player who shares Maradona's wavelength as well as

his susceptibility to cocaine, cracked it open for Argentina. The second goal — a sublime pass from Maradona, instant control by Caniggia, a hard shot — brought the house down on Mission Street.

Finally, the restaurant emptied and quieted. The proprietor, Alonso Ortiz, had just a few hours to clean up, close up and make his way to the Hyatt Regency hotel, where he worked a night shift, waiting tables at a banquet.

He knocked three myths on the head: the one about lazy immigrants, the one about Americans being more organized or enterprising than anyone else and the one about transplants never taking root in a desert.

Soccer's roots came to the United States with millions of immigrants. And while it has had to lie fallow because the Americans didn't want to understand the appeal, the pockets of popular faith in the game are alive and well and kicking.

Young Christopher's generation might yet force the elders to come to the ball park.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

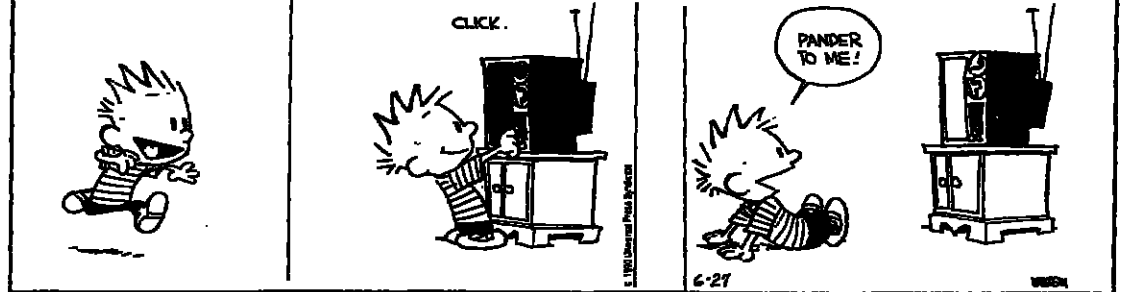
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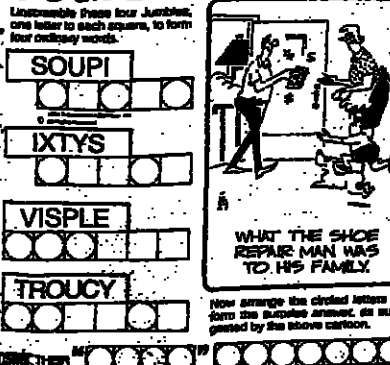
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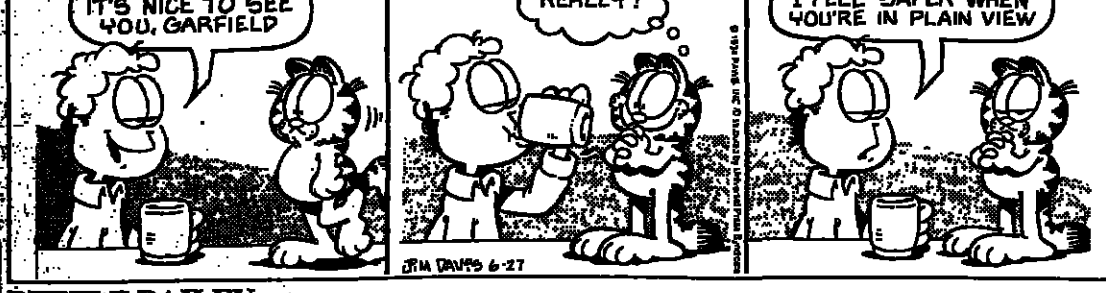
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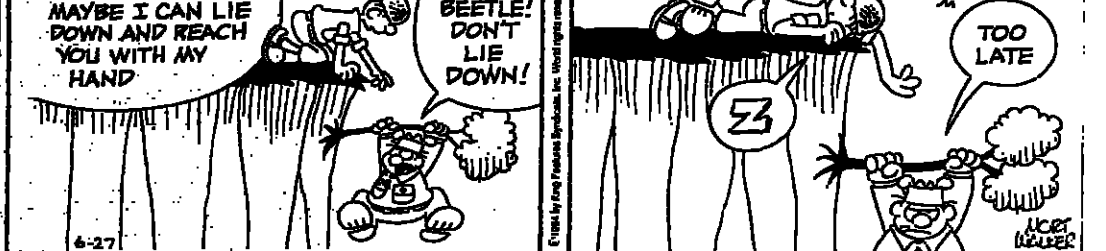
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MONDAY SPORTS WORLD CUP

FIFA's Blatter Pleased by Cup Progress

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

SAN FRANCISCO — It is half-time at the experiment taking the World Cup to America. Joseph Blatter, the general secretary of FIFA who made almost a personal crusade of cleaning up the game so that Americans might take to it, is satisfied.

"So far, it has been a wonderful World Cup," Blatter observed by telephone from his Dallas headquarters. "The players and the public have made this a big party, we are at match 23 already and FIFA could not be more delighted with the way it is going."

Blatter has cause to glow. It was at his insistence that new rules to prevent players from kicking the goodness out of their game were passed.

The outlawing of the backpass rule, the banning of tackles from behind and the introduction of three points for a victory are among the changes that bear Blatter's stamp. Working with FIFA officers who were not too conservative to vote against reform, he had insisted that the teams and players who had destroyed the ambience of the 1990 World Cup would not do the same in the United States.

On Saturday, Blatter, never a man to shy from praise, got a phone call from Guillermo Canedo, chairman of the 1990

World Cup Organizing Committee, who told him: "This is a truly wonderful event, and first of all this is your personal merit." "The true reason for success is the behavior of the players," Blatter said. "It is far better than in the past, and I am sure that there is an inter-reaction between players and audience. So it was vital that we present a positive attitude on the field, give protection to the creative players, and insist on good refereeing, which we have had."

Challenged on this, Blatter admitted that some referees have not fully implemented the red card instruction on tackles from behind.

"Not everything is yet perfect, but I can say FIFA is very pleased with the standards set so far," he said. "I think the players now believe that we mean business, and that the two-match ban to players who get the red card has acted like an alarm bell to everybody."

With unprecedented crowds, police officials at the game sites have been astonished at the party atmosphere and the lack of aggression.

"We still have to convince some people," Blatter said.

Before Saturday's match in Orlando, security chiefs from the Netherlands and Belgium came to the United States predicting

there would be trouble. It did not happen. "Those chiefs created an atmosphere of panic, as they also did in Dallas and Washington," Blatter said. "They are fools, all these so-called security officers who make such predictions."

Not fools, perhaps, but men frightened by the past.

"The most surprising aspect of this World Cup to me," Blatter said, "has been the big interest created by the American media. They have adopted the new mood of optimism better than I expected."

"We still have to find a solution to the dullness of opening match," he added. "Germany was, as usual cautious, in the first match, and Bolivia wanted at least not to lose in front of their head of state. We will look for a solution for next time."

With that, Blatter was called to a meeting. A referee in the Nigeria-Argentina match in Boston had appeared to show the yellow card to the wrong defender, to Sunday Oliseh instead of Augustine Eguavon.

"We are looking at the video, as we do all cases," Blatter said. "If there is a mistake, it will be corrected because if we create a new climate of discipline and respect, we must have equity."

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.



Mohammed Jawad of Saudi Arabia drove between two Moroccan players in the Saudi team's victory at Giants Stadium.

Baresi Has Surgery, Return Is Uncertain

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

Italy's captain, Franco Baresi, was quickly discharged from the hospital following arthroscopic knee surgery, but doctors said it was uncertain whether he would recover in time to resume playing in the World Cup.

The Italian team's doctor, Andrea Ferretti, said that Baresi "does not feel any pain and can walk without crutches. The length of recovery depends on many factors, but the range of operations is usually between 15 to 60 days."

The final is scheduled for July 17. In another blow for Italy, goalkeeper Gianluca Pagliuca was suspended for two games after being ejected in the match against Norway for handling the ball outside the penalty area to stop a breakthrough. Pagliuca will miss Tuesday's decisive first-round game against Mexico and the second-round game, if Italy qualifies.

Before the punishment was announced, Pagliuca said he would ask the team to

appeal a two-game suspension. But a FIFA spokesman said that rules provide for appeals only with suspensions of three games or more.

Italy will have to reshuffle its defense for Tuesday's match against Mexico in Washington as another key defender, Paolo Maldini, is nursing a strained right ankle. The injury list also included midfielder Alberto Tomba, who is sidelined with a bad right leg strain, while defender Mauro Tassotti resumed training, following a two-day rest to heal a light right thigh strain.

• Juventus midfielder Dino Baggio, who scored the goal against Norway, has signed a four-year-contract with the first division club Parma, the club said in Italy.

A statement said the contract, worth 1.2 billion lire (about \$760,000), was signed in New York on Friday night.

Italian team officials said the transfer may be investigated by the disciplinary commission of the Italian Federation, because negotiations and transfers are not allowed during the Cup competition.

• German defender Thomas Strunz, who did not play in the Cup opener because of a right hamstring injury, has reinjured his leg during a light workout and may have to watch the game against South Korea.

The team's coach, Berti Vogts, indicated earlier that midfielder Andreas Möller, who has been called up as a striker, might be left off the starting lineup. Moroccan striker William Rammalo and defender Vladimir Soria both have ankle injuries and key midfielder playmaker Erwin Sánchez is in doubt against Spain on Monday after bruising his right knee.

Spain is certainly of having striker Julio Salinas fit.

• Brazilian defender Ricardo Rocha said he had still not recovered from a strained left thigh muscle and might miss the match against Sweden on Tuesday.

• Pavel Sadyrin, the embattled coach of the Russian team, will resign following its debacle in the tournament, team sources said.

(AP, Reuters, AF)

CALENDAR OF WORLD CUP GAMES, RESULTS, STANDINGS

FIRST ROUND																						
Three points awarded for a victory																						
GROUP A																						
W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts																	
Switzerland	1	0	1	3	2																	
United States	1	0	1	3	2																	
Romania	1	0	4	5	3																	
Colombia	0	2	0	2	0																	
Saturday, June 18																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Switzerland 1, United States 1, tie																						
Romania 3, Colombia 1																						
Wednesday, June 22																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Switzerland 4, Romania 1																						
United States 2, Colombia 1																						
Sunday, June 26																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Romania at United States, 2005 GMT																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Switzerland vs. Colombia, 2005 GMT																						
GROUP B																						
W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts																	
Brazil	2	0	0	5	0																	
Sweden	1	0	1	3	2																	
Cameroun	0	1	2	5	1																	
Russia	0	2	0	1	0																	
x-Advanced to second round.																						
Sunday, June 19																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Cameroun 2, Sweden 2, tie																						
Monday, June 20																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Brazil 2, Russia 0																						
Friday, June 24																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Brazil 3, Cameroun 0																						
Tuesday, June 28																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Russia vs. Cameroun, 2005 GMT																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Brazil vs. Sweden, 2005 GMT																						
GROUP C																						
W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts																	
Germany	0	2	1	4	1																	
Spain	0	2	2	3	2																	
South Korea	0	2	2	2	2																	
Bolivia	0	1	0	1	0																	
Friday, June 17																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Germany 1, Bolivia 0																						
Saturday, June 18																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Spain 2, South Korea 2, tie																						
Tuesday, June 21																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Germany 1, Spain 1, tie																						
x-Advanced to second round.																						
GROUP D																						
W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts																	
Argentina	2	0	0	6	1																	
Nigeria	1	1	0	4	2																	
Bulgaria	1	1	0	4	3																	
Greece	0	2	0	0	0																	
x-Advanced to second round.																						
Tuesday, June 21																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Argentina 4, Greece 0																						
Saturday, June 25																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Nigeria 2, Bulgaria 0																						
Sunday, June 26																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Bulgaria 4, Greece 0																						
Thursday, June 30																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Greece vs. Nigeria, 2335 GMT																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Argentina vs. Bulgaria, 2335 GMT																						
GROUP E																						
W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts																	
Ireland	1	1	0	2	2																	
Italy	1	1	0	2	2																	
Norway	1	1	0	1	1																	
Saturday, June 18																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Ireland 1, Italy 0																						
Sunday, June 19																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Norway 1, Mexico 0																						
Thursday, June 23																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Italy 1, Norway 0																						
Friday, June 24																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Mexico 2, Ireland 1																						
Saturday, June 25																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						
Ireland vs. Norway, 1835 GMT																						
At Foxboro, Mass.																						

MONDAY SPORTS WORLD CUP

Maradona Proves He Hasn't Lost The Magic Touch

Nigeria's Aggressive Play Is No Match for Argentina

By Santiago O'Donnell

Washington Post Service

POXBORO, Massachusetts

For a moment, it looked like

the Argentine was pulling the strings

and speedy striker Claudio Canigga

scored twice, Argentina

ruled for a 2-1 victory Saturday

before a sellout crowd.

The two-time World Cup

champion Argentina showed it

hasn't lost its touch.

With star midfielder Diego

Maradona pulling the strings

and speedy striker Claudio Canigga

scored twice, Argentina

ruled for a 2-1 victory Saturday

before a sellout crowd.

The match began with a flurry

in the third minute, Oscar

Ruggeri dribbled a ball almost

across the Nigerian goal line,

but no Argentine attacker was

able to push it in. A minute

later, Ruggeri headed a Mar-

adona corner kick and a defend-

er had to stop the shot on the

goal line with Nigerian goalie

Peter Rufai beaten.

Then, in the eighth minute,

the Super Green Eagles took

the lead on their first deep at-

tack, a beautiful give-and-go

between Rashied Yekini and

Samson Siasia that Siasia fin-

ished with a chip shot over goal-

keeper Luis Islas's head.

Argentina roared back in a

desperate attack, sending de-

fensive midfielders Diego Si-

monese and Fernando Redondo

forward on charge after charge.

By all means necessary, the

Swedish referee, Bo Karlsson,

whistling a strict game, whis-

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to have a shot at advancing to

the second round.

Argentina tied in the 22d min-

ute off a free kick. Maradona

touched to Gabriel Batistuta,

who sent a rocket toward goal

that Rufai could not handle

clearly, and the poaching Canig-

ga put the rebound into the net.

"I felt great in the field,"

Maradona said. "I felt impor-

tant. I felt the team needed me

to have the ball."

And what did Westerhof

think of Maradona?

"I thought he played well at

first," he said. "But later he be-

came tired and complained like

a baby."

Argentina continued its re-

lentless attack and created two

opportunities that Abel Balbo

rushed. But the South Ameri-

cans were rewarded in the 28th

minute with a second goal on

another brilliant assist from

Maradona, who caught the Ni-

gerian defense sleeping and set

up Canigga off a free kick.

Alone in the penalty area,

Canigga took his time before

cutting a shot off Rufai's far

post.

In the second half, Argentina

tried to freeze the action and

wait for Nigeria to come out, but

the Nigerians wouldn't bite. The

game lost rhythm.

Nevertheless, Argentina

managed to create at least a

half-dozen clear chances, sev-

eral of them generated by Mara-

adona's inspired left foot. Rufai

was outstanding, stopping can-

non shots by Redondo and Ba-

tistuta from inside five meters.

On the other end, Yekini lived

up to his billing as one of the

strongest and most dangerous

forwards in the world. But de-

spite manhandling Ruggeri on

several plays, this day he lacked

his famous finishing touch.

Seven minutes before the

end, Yekini found himself alone

against Islas on the right side,

but the Argentine goalie came

up with a big save. It was Ni-

geria's last chance.

"I played with confidence

but in football you learn some-

thing every day, more when you

lose," Yekini said. "We learned

today because we played

against a world champion for

the first time in a World Cup."



Abel Balbo, a forward for Argentina, getting past Samson Siasia of Nigeria during Argentina's victory on Saturday.

Cameroon Fails as Brazil's Saboteur, Leaving the Job Open

By Ian Thomson

International Herald Tribune

PALO ALTO, California

Perhaps, one inspired day next

month, the Brazilians will be

live up to their fathers' reputa-

tion—a bunch of Frank Sinis-

tra Jr.s.

Cameroon's 1990 reputation

didn't faze its arrogant 1994 op-

ponent, which became the first

round while continuing to dis-

tance itself from co-favorite

Germany.

For the first half-hour the

Brazilians moved along like a

Philip Glass composition—

beautifully, lulling, wave after

wave rising up from the center

without the concluding and sat-

isfying crash onto shore. Then a

drum began to beat from one

of the dozens of green and yellow

patches amid the 83,401 sun-

ning in Stanford Stadium.

For the rest of the day it beat

like an amplified heart while the

fore losing to England on a cou-

ple of penalties. The 1994 ver-

sion was unmasked by Brazil as

pretenders, inheritors trying to

live up to their fathers' reputa-

tion—a bunch of Frank Sinis-

tra Jr.s.

Cameroon's 1990 reputation

didn't faze its arrogant 1994 op-

ponent, which became the first

round while continuing to dis-

tance itself from co-favorite

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without the concluding and sat-

isfying crash onto shore. Then a

drum began to beat from one

of the dozens of green and yellow

patches amid the 83,401 sun-

ning in Stanford Stadium.

For the rest of the day it beat

like an amplified heart while the

Brazilians, listening from the

stadium floor, tightened their

rhythm.

Later they claimed they had

been pressing until the 39th

minute, when Dunga launched

a ball through the middle to

Romário. In fact they had

seemed unperturbed by the

scorelessness, placid, like a

great artist unswayed by his

poverty. Then Romário chased

that ball into the box, wearing

three frantic defenders behind

like a parachute, and his killer

instinct overtook the beauty.

He stuffed his goal under the

left armpit of Joseph-Antoine

Bell, the goalkeeper who slid

into the ankles of three team-

mates while the dominant strik-

er of the tournament ran free

to celebrate his second goal.

For long periods Cameroon

had roamed throughout the en-

emy half, but Taffarel, the Bra-

zilian goalkeeper, watched as if

it were all happening inside a

cage. He never was threatened.

The Brazilians, when it was

their turn, were always roman-

tic, almost choreographed to

the single drum beating some-

where around them.

The Africans were hacking

and wrestling, but that was a

facet of their game four years

ago, too. Their new cast ap-

peared intimidated and dull-

minded. Against his better

judgment, perhaps—he's never

seemed excited by the idea—

Henri Michel, Cameroon's

French coach, went into the at-

tic and pulled out 42-year-old

Roger Milla, the 1990 hero.

In a white T-shirt, with the

thick, flat stomach of a career

Marine sergeant, he jogged and

sprinted behind his goal for sev-

eral ceremonial minutes, as if

on the field destiny was waiting

for him.

Meanwhile the Brazilians

Stoichkov Scores Twice as Bulgaria Beats Greece, 4-0

Reuters

CHICAGO — Hristo Stoich-

kov scored on two penalty shots

as Bulgaria beat Greece, 4-0, on

Sunday and finally claimed its

first victory in six World Cup

final appearances.

Midfielder Stoichkov, Bul-

garia's most celebrated player,

scored early in each half of the

Group D match played in blis-

tery conditions at Soldier Field.

Striker Yordan Letchkov

added a third goal in the 66th

minute, running on to a fine

pass from Zlatko Lankov to slot

Can 007 Survive in Politically Correct '90s?

By Suzanna Andrews
New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — In the 1960s and even into the '70s, Jack Kennedy was a political icon. The world of rock music was dominated by Bob Dylan and the Rolling Stones. And the movies had James Bond.

Bond, the cool, sexy spy created in the 1950s by the novelist Ian Fleming, would be nearly 80 years old today. But that little detail isn't stopping Hollywood from making its own version of Woodstock II. After a five-year absence from the screen — and more than 30 years after he started jumping out of planes, skiing off cliffs and making love to countless women — Bond is headed for a comeback.

Perhaps no recent Hollywood event has been hyped as much as the return of Agent 007, a character who has charmed at least two generations of moviegoers with his daring exploits, his quirky sense of humor and his combination of elegance, wit and menace.

Boys grew up wanting to be Bond-like; girls had to settle for the next best thing — meeting a man who wouldn't flinch when a tarantula crawled up his chest ("Dr. No") or could smile rakishly, as Bond did in "Moonraker," when he was being pushed out of a jet at 30,000 feet (without a parachute, of course).

In April, Timothy Dalton, who had starred in the last two Bond movies ("The Living Daylights" and "License to Kill"), opted to resign his commission. Three weeks ago, Pierce Brosnan, best known for his starring role in the television series "Remington Steele" and his recent appearance as Sally Field's boyfriend in "Mrs. Doubtfire," was selected to replace him.

"Goldeneye," the latest Bond movie, will begin filming in the fall for release next year. The picture, about the period after the collapse of the Soviet empire, will feature the usual array of gadgetry and half-dressed women.

But is it possible that Bond, James Bond, is just a bit passé? In these earnestly correct times, will a cultural touchstone whose mother was wine, women and a license to kill still capture the imagination? Can the man who smoked 70 filter cigarettes a day, drank his vodka martinis shaken (not stirred) and slept with just about every woman to come his way make it in the abstemious '90s?

After the Batmobile and "The Terminator," will audiences be im-

pressed with Bond's laser-equipped Aston Martin or his rocket-launching Montblanc pen? And with a wide array of Bond spawn (spymasters and former secret agents) on film, there are those who wonder if audiences need another one, even if it's the original.

Arnold Schwarzenegger will play a spy in "True Lies," which opens next month. Michael Caine plans to reprise his role as Harry Palmer, the Len Deighton spy in "The Ipcress File." Harrison Ford will take another turn at Jack Ryan, Tom Clancy's former CIA agent in "Clear and Present Danger," due in August.

United Artists has snapped up the rights to the Quiller books about a British secret agent. And Miramax recently announced plans for a series of films based on the British character Modesty Blaise, frequently described as the female James Bond.

The studio behind "Goldeneye" believes that audiences need another Bond and that they want the real thing.

"We do not think that Bond is outdated," says Jerry Rich, executive vice president for worldwide marketing at MGM/UA, which has released most of the Bond films. "We would be remiss if we didn't revitalize one of the greatest franchises in movie history."

Michael G. Wilson, the producer of the Bond movies and the stepson of Albert (Cubby) Broccoli, the man who first brought Bond to the screen, believes that Bond will not only survive but thrive in the '90s.

While acknowledging that Agent 007 is not what some people would call a perfect '90s hero — "If women are looking for a guy who is good at changing diapers and ironing his own shirts, they won't find him in Bond" — he thinks that the end of the Cold War presents Bond with grist for new and suspenseful plots. In "Goldeneye," he says, "the governments will have been superseded by the warlords."

There may be many Bond-style movies out there, but in Wilson's view none match 007. "James Bond is still from the English public school system," he explains. "He is a gentleman, a rough one, but well spoken and educated. And all that makes him different from the blue-collar American types in the films today. Bond is European."

"Goldeneye," which will be the 18th Bond film, is named for Fleming's house in Jamaica and is a code



Pierce Brosnan, who takes over the James Bond role in "Goldeneye."

name for a World War II operation led by Fleming while he served in Her Majesty's Naval Intelligence Service.

The movie will be filmed in such Bondian haunts as St. Petersburg, the Caribbean and the south of France. The director is Martin Campbell, whose credits include the thriller "No Escape," and the co-writer is Michael France, who wrote the screenplay for the Sylvester Stallone movie "Cliffhanger."

The stakes are high. Since 1962, the Bond films produced by the Broccoli and MGM have brought in more than \$2 billion at the box office, according to MGM. A 17th Bond movie, "Never Say Never Again," starring Connery, was released by Warner Brothers in 1983, despite efforts by MGM and the Broccoli to stop its distribution.

At the press conference announcing his selection, Brosnan, bearded, rakish and looking as if he were dying for a cigarette, appeared exquisitely Bondian. (After an initial flurry of publicity appearances, Brosnan flew off to a remote part of New Guinea to make a television movie; a spokesman said he was not available to be interviewed for this article.)

He told "Good Morning America" that the first movie he saw upon leaving Ireland as a boy was "Goldfinger" and that he was impressed by "this golden lady laid out in the bed naked."

It was very rakish. Very Bond. It would seem that Wilson, Broccoli and his daughter Barbara Broccoli, who is also a producer, may have selected a perfect Bond, although perhaps too late in the game.

LANGUAGE

The Frothing Gap, Yea Foamingly

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — For writers, the possibility of error — linguistic or factual — is infinite. We cannot be paralyzed by this. Check, recheck and then go ahead and take a chance; if you wait for absolute certainty, you will never commit a word to paper.

This profoundly grips me after a polemic I wrote in another space criticizing the critics of a theme park planned by Walt Disney Co. in Manassas, Virginia. Standing firm for artistic expression, even by Mickey Mouse, I had taken a pop at several columnists opposed to honky-tonk intrusion into the neighborhood of the battles of Bull Run. One of those popped was Jonathan Yardley of The Washington Post, a defender of the area's serenity who, I asserted, had written "foamingly" on the subject.

In choosing that unfamiliar but readily understandable word to describe excessive vituperation, I intended to call up an exaggerated mental picture of a maddened animal "foaming at the mouth." I rejected "foam," which looks too much like "family," as well as "frothy," from the expression, less common in America, of "frothing at the mouth."

Yardley, a veteran book critic unaccustomed to incoming fire, responded with an *ah-hah* column centered on his discovery of a word error by a professed word maven.

"Foamingly? Hunt as I may, hunt as I might," he modified danglely. "It is a word nowhere to be found. Not in the American Heritage Dictionary of the American Language, Third Edition, that [sic] is kept handy to my reading chair, not even in the Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged, that [sic, again] — try 'which' — when introducing a nonrestrictive clause sits on a stand beside my desk. Foamily, yes, but foamingly, no."

Well, then — is there such a word as foamingly? To put the question more accurately, has that adverb ever been cited in a reputable lexicon as having been used before?

Yes. Three citations can be found in the Oxford English Dictionary, the most famous being the passage from the poet Robert Southey's 1801 narrative poem, "Thalaba the Destroyer," an epic about an Arabian hero fighting the forces of evil. "The winter torrent rolls / Down the deep-channell'd rain-course, foamingly." The revised Random House Second Unabridged cites that adverb as well.

The point here is that nobody can be absolutely 100 percent sure in correcting another person's choice of words. Yardley checked two reliable sources, enough for an investigative reporter; isn't that enough for a critic?

No, it's not. Even had he tried the current CD-ROM of the Oxford English Dictionary, the most thorough language source in the

world, and even if that data base did not have any citation (though, as we have seen, it has at least three), that would not allow someone some specialized dictionary, or Webster's (Chemical, Foaming Reactions, Review, whatever) might turn it up.

What to do? You can't check around forever if you're writing for a newspaper. So you can't plunge and hope the pool has been filled, or that nobody cares enough to correct you. In the case of foamingly, it wasn't and so you can't do it. In this very moment, somebody is searching the O.E.D. for danglely, the adverb used in the case, my fellow cultural commentators, of a danglely modifier. Relax, it's there. Somebody may be the first to use it since 1611.

When I called previous usages of foamingly to my columnist colleague Yardley's attention, he good-naturedly replied, "I'd always suspected that Southey was a punko permissivist."

Later on in my distaste about not stopping Disney from developing its Civil War theme park, I referred to the moment Thomas Jackson, the Confederate general, was given his epitaph: "Stonewall." It happened at First Manassas, wrote with the confidence that comes from lifetime's Civil War buffery, when an Alabama shouted to his troops, "There stands Jackson like a stone wall" — rally behind the Virginians! Recognizing that the Nineteenth Century has large Civil War contingents, I protected myself by adding that some historians think that the Alabama's comment was not a compliment but a complaint — that the shouting general was sore at Jackson for remaining in position like a damned stone wall, instead of charging the Union troops.

In composing this note from Vic Gold, the author and political adviser, "Re your reference to Alabama: the natives, I have learned to say, prefer Alabama. Ditto Louisiana."

O. K., I started to correct that in this space when another blinding letter came in, this from Gotcha! Gangster Bruce Stewart of Cherry Chase, Maryland. "Since General Jackson, Eliott Bee died shortly after making the famous remark 'There stands Jackson like a stone wall,' we'll never know for sure whether he was criticizing or commending Jackson. What we do know, however, is that General Bee was from South Carolina, not Alabama."

Be not discouraged; do not freeze at the prospect of possible error. As the formidable director, learn from mistakes. E. J. Kahn Jr.

New York Times Staff

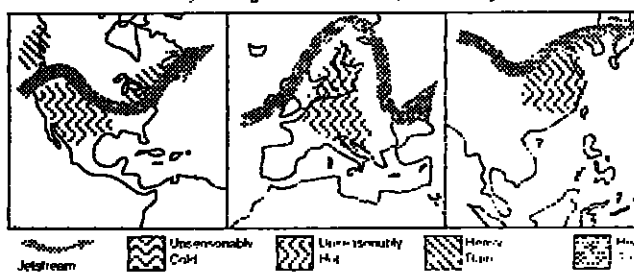
INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
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WEATHER

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Athens	22/22	18/14	25/22	18/14	25/22	18/14
Berlin	22/22	18/14	25/22	18/14	25/22	18/14
Bombay	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Buenos Aires	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Calcutta	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Cairo	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Chennai	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Copenhagen	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Dublin	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Edinburgh	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Helsinki	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
London	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Madrid	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Moscow	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Mumbai	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Paris	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Rangoon	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Riyadh	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Singapore	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Tokyo	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Yokohama	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
Very hot Tuesday to Thursday from Houston and Dallas to Phoenix and Southern California away from the water. All-time record high temperatures are possible in some locations. Showers and thunderstorms in New York City Tuesday and again Thursday.

Middle East

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Beirut	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Cairo	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Damascus	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Jerusalem	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Luxor	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Riyadh	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14

Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bangkok	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Beijing	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Bombay	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Calcutta	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Canton	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Chennai	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Cebu	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Dhaka	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Hong Kong	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Kobe	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
London	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Manila	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Moscow	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Mumbai	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Osaka	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Paris	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Rangoon	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Seoul	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Singapore	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Tokyo	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Yokohama	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14

Asia
Sulfur heat will spread across China from Hong Kong and Shanghai to Beijing and Tianjin. Heavy rain and thunderstorms will hit the coast of Japan, including Tokyo, will have showers. Singapore and Bangkok will have sun and sullen thunderstorms.

Latin America

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Buenos Aires	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Cairo	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Damascus	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Jerusalem	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Luxor	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14
Riyadh	26/24	18/14	25/22	19/16	25/22	18/14

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Interfaced
6 Canadian tree
11 Unit of chewing tobacco
14 Idiomatic
15 Relief
16 One of Frank's eyes
17 Motion picture award
19 Nipper
20 Machine
21 Red Square figure

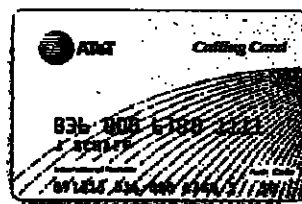
DOWN
23 Spacecraft sections
27 Tentative forays
28 Gone from the program
30 Shoulders-to-hips areas
31 Fish
32 Paper purchases
33 Once banished
34 Guitars
35 Nature personified
36 First lady
37 Middlemarch author
38 Inventor Howe
39 Matched grouping
40 Tiers
41 Show shock, e.g.

7 — Well That Ends Well
8 Hebrew god
9 Big, friendly dog, for short
10 Huxley's "In the Garden"
11 Teen film hit of 1992
12 To have, to Heloise
13 Curses
14 Requite
15 "Khan" author
16 Plutarch's path
17 Perry's paper
18 Functions
19 Bubble masses
20 Columbian
21 Bombard
22 With 27 Across, the ground
23 Wild times
24 1973 Rolling Stones hit
25 Word with nay or sooth
26 Bit of poetry
27 Mania machete
28 Early feminist
29 Avant-gardist

Solution to Puzzle of June 24

PSALM EPIC DAB
ETHIC SASH BULL
PAUNCHLINE EDIE
SMILE ROBINSON
MUMS TSHIRTS
OFFERSUP SANA
MARNE RAKED UTE
TICET GLINT SNOB
TEEPAYNE FACTO
LOOM TIEHON
STAPLED DIAL
NEURDUS ITALO
ETNA HAUNCHBACK
ARCH ONCE ALOHA
DAH WAKE TVISON

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- Dial the corresponding AT&T Access Number.
- An AT&T English-speaking Operator or voice prompt will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to a customer service representative.

To receive your free wallet card of AT&T's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.

COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA					
Australia	1-800-881-0111	Italy*	172-1011	Brazil	000-6010
China, PRC***	10811	Liechtenstein*	155-00-11	Chile	000-5512
Gum	018-872	Lithuania	8-196	Colombia	980-12-0010
Hong Kong	800-1111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica**	1114
India*	000-117	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288	Ecuador	119
Indonesia**	001-801-10	Malta	0800-890-110	El Salvador**	190
Japan*	0034-111	Monaco*	19-0011	Guatemala*	190
Korea	009-11	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Guyana**	165
Korea**	11*	Norway	800-190-11	Honduras**	123
Malaysia*	800-0011	Poland**	0-010-480-0111	Mexico***	95-800-420-4240
New Zealand	000-911	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
Philippines*	105-11	Romania	01-800-4288	Panama	109
Salpan	235-2872	Russia (Moscow)	155-5042	Peru*	191
Singapore	800-0111-111	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Suriname	156
Sri Lanka	430-430	Spain	900-99-00-11	Uruguay	00-0410
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Sweden*	020-795-611	Venezuela**	80-011-120
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	Switzerland*	155-00-11	CARIBBEAN	
EUROPE		U.K.	0500-89-0011	Bahamas	1-800-872-2881
Armenia**	8-14111	Ukraine*	8-100-11	Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881
Austria***	022-903-011	MIDDLE EAST		British V.I.	1-800-872-2881
Belgium**	0800-100-10	Bahrain	800-001	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Cyprus*	080-0010	Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
Croatia*	99-38-0011	Israel	177-100-2727	Haiti*	001-800-972-2881
Czech Rep	00-420-00101	Jordan	800-288	Jamaica*	0-800-872-2881
Denmark*	8001-0010	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Neth. Antil	001-800-972-2881
Finland*	9800-100-10	Qatar	0800-011-77	St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2881
France	19-0011	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	AFRICA	
Germany	0130-0010	Turkey*	00-800-12277	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0280
Greece*	00-800-1311	U.A.E.*	800-121	Gabon*	000-001
Hungary*	000-800-0111	AMERICAS		Gambia*	00111
Iceland**	999-001	Argentina*	001-800-300-1111	Kenya*	0800-10
Ireland	1-800-550-000	Belize*	555	Liberta	797-797
		Bolivia*	0-800-1112	South Africa	0-800-99-0123